If it is in the "Times" "It is so!"

Victoria Daily Times.

10 PAGES

VOL. 16 VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1892. NO. 100

5-ACRE GARDENS.

STRAWBERRY VALE PARK

Burnside Road, four miles from Postoffice.

PRICES FROM $60 PER ACRE.

Terms—One-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years, at 8 per cent. interest.

TITLE GUARANTEED.

It is only necessary to mention that the agents are

MESSRS. CRANE, McGREGOR & BOGGS,
OF 30 BROAD STREET,
to prove that this is the best property in the market.

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Are now ready to deliver

ICE

To any part of the city.

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ALFRED S. DONAU,
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THE CITY OF KOOTENAY.

The Southern Terminus of the Nelson & Fort Shepherd Railway.

The Legislature of the Province of British Columbia has granted a Land Subsidy of 10,240 acres per mile for the construction of this railway.

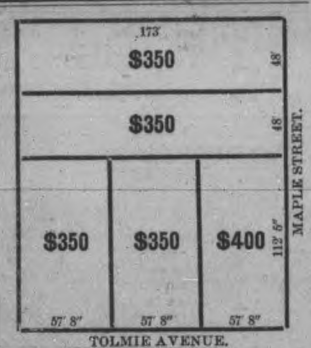
All lands in the vicinity held by the Government under reserve for railway purposes.

The plan is now on view at the city agents' office.

LEE & FRASER, Trounce Avenue.

YOU'LL BE SORRY!!

IF YOU DON'T GET YOUR JEWELERY MANUFACTURED & YOUR WATCHES REPAIRED AND ADJUSTED AT KINGHAM & MINOR'S. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING GOLD & SILVER JEWELERY INTO ANY SHAPE OR FORM. YOU FURNISH THE IDEA, WE DO THE REST. REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED, CHARGES MODERATE. ALL WORK GUARANTEED AT KINGHAM & MINOR'S 49 GOVERNMENT ST.



SPECIAL.

Lots 10 and 11 of Block A, on Tolmie avenue, close to the Saanich tram car line. This property is being cleared, and surveyed into five large lots, as shown above. This is a splendid situation for building, and is undoubtedly one of the best sites in the neighborhood.

Apply at once to

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Real Estate Brokers & Notaries Public.

N.W. corner of Government and Yates streets. ap8

L. B. HAMLIN, C.E. and D.L.S.

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REAL ESTATE

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FINANCIAL - BROKERS

26 Fort Street.

AN AMERICAN CLAIMANT.

A Valuable Property in England Looked After by a Resident of Illinois.

The Queen's Health Reported Improved---The Prince of Wales not so Well.

Mr. Gladstone's Disturbing Letter on the Question of Woman Suffrage.

LONDON, April 23.—On behalf of Thos. W. Tankersly, of Scott county, Illinois, a London solicitor is visiting the township of Tankersly, near Sheffield, the ownership of which the Illinois man claims as a direct descendant and heir of Richard de Tankersly, who left England for America in 1698. The estates in question, which are rich in coal and are valued at £80,000, were purchased upwards of 200 years ago by Thos. Wentworth, first Earl of Stafford. From him they descended through the Rockingham family to the Fitzwilliam family, being now held by the present Earl of Fitzwilliam.

Gladstone on Woman Suffrage.

LONDON, April 23.—The only matter discussed in the political world during the week was Mr. Gladstone's letter on woman suffrage, which is bringing out protests from the woman suffragists. Mr. Gladstone's own organ, the Speaker, will say to-morrow: "The letter will strike a blow at the woman suffrage movement, which has been permitted to attain formidable proportions, chiefly owing to the reluctance of politicans to express an opinion on the subject."

Affairs in Samoa.

BERLIN, April 23.—The Vossische Zeitung thinks that Robert Louis Stevenson is designing to strengthen English influence in Samoa and planning a new coup against Germany.

AUCKLAND, April 23.—According to advices from Samoa the Mataafaites are growing in strength and becoming rebellions. The Government funds are exhausted, the natives are two years in arrears in the payment of taxes and the situation is critical.

The Queen's Health.

LONDON, April 23.—Reports from Coste Belle say that Queen Victoria is in excellent health and has recovered from the depression due to the death of the Duke of Clarence, which depression caused the friends of Her Majesty the greatest anxiety. Those who are with the Prince of Wales at Cape Martin speak unfavorably as regards both his appearance and spirits, and his health is causing the Queen considerable anxiety.

The Pope's Jubilee.

ROME, April 23.—At the Vatican extraordinary importance is being given the Pope's episcopal jubilee, which occurs next year. The central organizing committee has already received notice that thousands of gifts are to be sent. To collect all the donations more than 300 committees have been formed in all parts of Christendom.

Dynamite in Bulgaria.

SOFIA, April 23.—As a result of a warning from the Turkish police the police at Rustchuk to-day raided the house of an Armenian named Garbal and seized fourteen dynamite bombs, which are supposed to have been intended to be used against Bulgarian statesmen.

Conservative M.P. Dead.

LONDON, April 22.—Major General Sir Lewis Pelly, Conservative M.P. for North Hackney, is dead. He was born in 1825 and educated at Rugby. He entered the army at the age of 15.

Bradstreet's Report.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Bradstreet's reports that business in the Dominion is not so active. At Toronto the volume is not so large, with an advance in dyed cottons and limited demand for wheat to export. The outlook is more favorable than previously at Montreal, owing to the opening of navigation. Bank clearings at four Canadian cities aggregate $15,810,000, a decrease of 22 per cent. contrasted with the week before. There were 21 Canadian business failures reported to Bradstreet's this week. In the same week last year the total was 60 and last week it was 33.

The Slave Vessel Sails.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The slave steamer Montserrat has got away at last. She sailed yesterday afternoon on her way to Nanaimo. The only passengers on board were the King of Buttaritari and his nephew, who are returning to their Island home on the steamer that will bear so many of their countrymen away to a life of slavery on the plantations of Guatemala. It is expected that the vessel will be away about four months.

Broad Minded Churchmanship.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The Rev. Dr. Stafford, a well known Catholic priest and theologian, who stands close to Cardinal Gibbons, made some remarks about the policy of the Catholic Church in a lecture last night before the Phœnix Club, the leading Jewish social organization of the city, which are causing surprise and comment in religious circles. "It is not often" he said, "that a Catholic priest is invited by a non-Catholic or non-Christian organization to lecture. In the past it was unknown. In our day it is rare, but thank God, a better spirit is beginning to prevail. Men are beginning to understand that they can adhere to their respective religions and profess them without despising those who differ from them. We abhor the narrow-mindedness of those who think that to profess one religion means to despise all those who do no profess it. This new spirit is abroad in the land and I am sure you will agree with me when I attribute this happy condition entirely to the enlightened policy and broad-minded churchmanship of the distinguished prelate who presides over this ancient see and who influences the church throughout the country."

QUEBEC'S PREMIER.

Hon. C. E. Boucher de Boucherville, the Leader of the Present Government.

Premier de Boucherville was born at Boucherville, in Quebec province in 1822, being the son of a Quebec Legislative Councillor and the descendant of Sieur de Grosbois, who was governor of Three Rivers in 1653, and who founded the seigniory of Boucherville. He

was educated at the St. Sulpice college in Montreal, and afterwards studied medicine in Paris, where he graduated. He has been in politics since 1857, when he was elected to the Canadian House of Assembly for Chambly. In 1874, on the resignation of Mr. Ouimet, he was called on to form a ministry, and held office until 1878, being then dismissed by Governor Letellier. It is a somewhat singular occurrence that he should find himself placed in the premiership again through the agency of a similar coup by another lieutenant-governor. Mr. De Boucherville has been a member of the Dominion Senate for some years, as well as of the Quebec Legislative Council.

Avenged Her Lover.

EL RENO, O. T., April 23.—One of the most sensational killings ever known in this section is reported from the western border of the territory. A young man named Henry Harvey has been paying attention to a young woman in that neighborhood, named Mary Wilson. Another man in the same vicinity also wished to pay his respects to the young woman, and the result was that a feud was at once inaugurated. Harvey was the favorite suitor, but the other lover, John Tobin, was well known as a desperate characacter, and a fight was the inevitable result of the complication. Harvey was with Miss Wilson at a dance, and during the festivities a quarrel was started between the two men, which resulted in Harvey getting a ball through his right lung, which inflicted a serious but not fatal wound. Miss Wilson was with him when the shot was fired, and as soon as he fell to the ground she drew from his pocket his revolver and fired point blank at Tobin, shooting him directly through the forehead, killing him instantly. The people of the vicinity say that it served him right. She at once went to nursing Harvey, and to better do it she called for a minister and was married to the wounded man.

Sarah Bernhardt's Piety.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Mme. Bernhardt's eyebrows lifted in surprise and immediately afterwards contracted into a frown, when manager Charles Chatterton translated into French to her in her dressing-room in the Metropolitan opera house this paragraph, which has been afloat for a fortnight: "Mme. Bernhardt has divulged the secret of her intention to spend the autumn of her life in a convent. The announcement has not been received respectfully in Paris." The French actress had just finished the curse scene in "Leah." She caught her breath as she listened to Mr. Chatterton's translation. "What! go into a convent?" she exclaimed in French, and mighty lively French at that, "what a truly idiotic idea! what next will people say I am going to do?"

The Healing of the Paralytic.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 23.—Mary Goodson, a mulatto woman of Knoxville, walked the first step that she has taken in a little more than 21 years. She was paralyzed 21 years ago December 28 last. To-day she prayed for a cure and at once got up and walked. She says she was led to pray for a cure by reading the Sermon on the Mount. The colored people in her neighborhood are holding thanksgiving services for the manifestation of a direct answer to prayer and her recovery.

A Cuban Brigand Killed.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 23.—In a recent encounter between the guardia civile, stationed near the Mountain la Palma, in the district of Sagua, and the brigands, the famous outlaw Victor Cruz was killed and several others of his companions wounded. Cruz has been the terror of the country since 1888, and the people have suffered severely in money and property from the depredations of this outlaw.

To be Electrocuted.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., April 22.—Judge Bartlett this morning sentenced Fred Maguire, convicted of murder of Mrs. Amelia Gregory, at Middletown last October, to be electrocuted at Sing Sing prison during the week commencing June 6th. The case will be appealed.

The Union Ice Co. are now ready to deliver pure, wholesome ice to all parts of the city, at reasonable prices. Office, 44 Broad St. Tel., 490. A. S. Donau, manager.

China mattings in great variety at Spencer's Arcade.

KENNEDY CASE IN COURT.

Argument This Morning on the Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The Attorney-General's Contentions in Regard to the Powers of the Assembly.

No Judgment Given in the Case---The Defendants Released by Prorogation.

There was a good sprinkling of M.P.P.'s in the crowd that assembled in the court room at 11 o'clock this morning when Mr. Justice Drake took his seat to hear the argument on the rule *nisi* granted yesterday. Messrs. Richards and Helmcken appeared in behalf of the Kennedys and the Attorney-General and Hon. Mr. Pooley appeared for the sergeant-at-arms.

The Attorney-General stated that he appeared to show cause against the rule issued by the court yesterday calling on the sergeant-at-arms to show cause why the Kennedy brothers should not be released from custody. He was, however, at a disadvantage in not having seen the grounds on which the rule was granted or heard the arguments employed by counsel.

His lordship then read from his notes the line of argument, viz, that two summonses had been issued, that after the first, an act had been passed defining the privileges and immunities of the Assembly; that the Legislature, an autonomous body, had no power to punish outside; that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, of Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Ed. Blake was adverse to the contention of the House; that similar acts of other provinces had been disallowed; that the act defining the privileges of the House was not declared retrospective and could not be used against the defendants. Practically the point was: Had the House the inherent authority to punish for contempt?

The Attorney-General said that the jurisdiction of the courts to interfere was undoubted. He would like to ask if it was not the practice to have such cases heard before two judges.

His Lordship did not think it was. However, he would have no objection.

The clerk was then instructed to ask another judge to attend, but in the meantime the Attorney-General changed his mind and continued his argument. The Legislature of the Province, he said, was constituted in 1871 by the Constitution Act, section 44 of which provided that it was lawful for the Legislative Assembly to define its privileges provided they did not exceed those enjoyed by the Commons House of Parliament. Section 14 of the B. N. A. act left the Constitution Act the same as it was at the time of Union.

His Lordship—Under the Act the House has the power to define its privileges. Has it done so?

The Attorney-General—Undoubtedly it has defined its privlieges By defining is meant the declaring of its power, and this may be done from time to time by resolution and not necessarily by an Act of the Legislature.

His Lordship—The Legislature cannot speak to the public by resolution, but by an Act. It can by resolution speak only to its own members and on matters within the precincts of the House.

The Attorney-General—How then can the House deal with a case of contempt of this kind? Are all commitments by the House of Commons bad?

His Lordship—"No, because it enjoys, though by prescription alone, the power to deal with such cases."

The Attorney-General—"Well, I will refer to the Dominion House of Commons."

His Lorship—"It has the privilege by statute. Section 18 of the B. N. A. Act gives the House that power."

The Attorney-General, continuing, said that he proposed to consider the matter under two heads, (1st) whether the Legislature of British Columbia had the power to deal with the case irrespective of the act passed April 7, 1892, and (2d) if not, whether such power was conferred by the Act. With regard to the first, the constitution of British Columbia was essentially different from that of the colonies where decisions adverse to his contention may be found. For instance, in a case which occurred in Jamaica it was decided that the House had supreme authority to punish for contempt.

His Lordship—"That decision was practically overruled afterwards."

The Attorney-General—"I know." Continuing, he said that section 44 of the B. C. Constitution act expressly granted the House such power. In other colonies there was no such express grant, which showed that it was not the intention of the Crown that they should enjoy such privilege.

His Lordship—You are governed by the B.N.A. Act, which contains an absolute expression giving such a power to the Dominion House, but not to the Local House. Section 19 gives the Provincial Legislatures certain exclusive powers, among them the power to amend the Constitution Act except as regards the office of Lieutenant-Governor. The Legislature here has frequently amended it, but the question is how far can it amend it? Can it amend it so as to give itself the powers of the Imperial House of Commons? All Local Legislatures are limited in their jurisdiction.

The Attorney-General—We depend on section 44 of the Constitution Act—our charter—and say that it is in force if there is nothing in the B.N.A. Act that conflicts with it, and there is no such conflicting clause.

The Attorney-General then referred to similar cases in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Ontario to show that these provinces had not been granted such power as British Columbia enjoyed. Seeing then that the Legislature here possessed the power to punish for contempt, as well as to say wherein it consisted, it was not within the province of the court to go behind the warrant and enquire into the grounds on which the House declared that the Kennedys were guilty of contempt. The warrant stated they were guilty of contempt and that could not be enquired into by the court. It was not for His Lordship to consider the question whether the article that appeared in the Columbian was a breach of privilege of the House. If His Lordship decided otherwise then he would ask for leave to put in a return setting out the proceedings. The Attorney-General then asked for an adjournment.

His Lordship—The House will be prorogued at 3 o'clock and then the prisoners will be free by effluxion of time.

The Attorney-General—"It is not worth while to argue the matter any further."

Mr. Richards—This is an important case, and the decision will be a guide in such matters in future.

His Lordship—They are certainly entitled to a judgment of the court.

The Attorney-General stated that it was a maxim that the court never pronounced a judgment which could have no effect. At any rate it was his intention to submit a case to the Supreme Court under the "Supreme Court Reference Act" to determine whether the Legislature had the power to commit for contempt.

Hon. Mr. Richards not objecting, the court adjourned until 4 o'clock, the case to be continued if the prisoners were not discharged by that time.

As soon as the House was prorogued, the gaoler received an order to release the prisoners and they have been consequently discharged from custody.

WRECKED IN NEAH BAY.

A Schooner Said to Be Wrecked---No Definite Particulars.

Lighthouse keeper at Carmanah went to Indian ranche last night and could only get the following facts regarding the wreck reported from Carmanah Point last night. It seems a Neah Bay Indian brought the news over six days ago that a white man arrived in Neah Bay and said there was a schooner wrecked in Neah Bay. This is all he can find out at present.

MODUS VIVENDI CONTINUED.

Announcement From London Received by the Authorities To-Day.

Collector Milne received the following telegram to-day and has issued the following notice to all whom it may concern:

I am directed by the Commissioner of Customs to give publicity to the intimations given in the following telegram received this day.

A. R. MILNE,
Collector of Customs.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 22nd.
Collector Customs, Victoria, B.C.:

Telegram from Colonial office, London, advises that Behring Sea Convention confirmed and directs that publicity be given to continuation of last year's modus vivendi.

(Signed) W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner.

GET YOUR CLAIM IN.

The Time for Getting in the Sealing Claims Drawing to a Close.

As the time for the sealing claims under the modus vivendi of 1891, expires on the 28th inst., owners of sealing vessels, and those concerned should see that their claims are filed with Collector of Customs, as claims not lodged on or before that date will not be considered.

The following telegram is republished to remind those interested of what is required:—

OTTAWA, Ont., March 24.

A. R. Milne, Collector Customs, Victoria:

Respecting notice to sealers re-filing claims, British Government requires that in each case "statement of claim should show date of clearance, departure from home port of entry into Behring Sea, of warning, of leaving Behring Sea, of all communications from owners during voyage, also total number of skins caught on coast or in Behring Sea and prices obtained, and full particulars also as to mortgage or liens on vessel, with full particulars as to condition and names and nationality of holders, detailed statement of expenditure incurred in connection with (voyage) distinguishing between outfit, wages, hunters' remuneration, for insurance, etc. Let all parties concerned know this.

(Signed) CHAS. H. TUPPER.

PERSONAL.

Movements of Well Known People in Various Directions.

J. Brown, M.P.P., left for home last night.

George Cavalsky, of Nanaimo, is in town.

F. A. Spencer, of Seattle, is at the Driard.

George Hayes, of Vancouver, is in the city.

R. M. Woodward, of Lower Nicola, is at the Oriental.

Harry Forrester came down from Nanaimo yesterday.

J. C. McLagan, of World-wide notoriety, left for Vancouver last night.

F. C. Cotton and Chas. Semlin, M.P.P.'s, will leave to-night for their homes.

George C. Howe and Fred Parker, of Duluth, who are connected with the Chemainus Lumber Company, are in the city.

Oh, if I only had her complexion! Why, it is easily obtained. Use *Poisson's Complexion Powder*.

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

When suffering from toothache try Gibbons' Toothache gum. Sold by all druggists.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Something About the Peculiar Composition of the Dominion Cabinet.

The Disproportion Between the Representations of the East and the West.

From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 16.—Yesterday was Good Friday, and so as to permit members and senators alike observing the day in the bosoms of their families Parliament adjourned from Wednesday until Tuesday next. The members from away down by the Atlantic coast and the little green island lying out in the sea, whose gritty politics is as hard to overcome as the rocks against which the angry waves of the ocean beat from day to day, yet they changeth not, have all betaken themselves to their haunts for a brief rest. They will come back laden with grievances against the administration for the non-fulfilment of pledges given, the bad condition of harbors and the broken-down state of breakwaters. These are the stock in trade arguments of the ordinary grit from the Maritime Provinces against the Government. But for all that the Maritime Provinces supply Parliament with some of its best brains. In the Opposition ranks there is no brighter man than L. H. Davies, who has carried Prince Edward Island, every constituency in it, to his leader with the exception of at the last general election, when the promise of a tunnel from the mainland to the island captured two constituencies for the Tories. He was Premier of the province, and to-day his good management has been able to place the provincial matters again under Liberal control, although for a time the Tories triumphed through Mr. Davies' close attention to Dominion matters.—Then there is on the same side of politics Hon. D. C. Fraser, of Guysboro, Nova Scotia, who is a disciple of Henry George, a free trader, and is not afraid to give good reasons for the faith that is in him. Mr. Flint and Dr. Borden, also men who are ornaments to political life and excellent debaters. Mr. Gilmor, of New Brunswick, an old parliamentarian and a gentleman who made the first strong out and out free trade speech in Parliament, is a credit to his province. Speaking in the House the other evening on the export of logs he said in effect:—"What fools we be, quarrelling over the selling of a log. No one knows better how to sell the log than the man who owns it. Let it alone. If it pays him he will sell it and if it don't pay him he won't. That's all that's about it. Your specific and your ad valorem are both frauds, let the logs alone and rest assured that the owner knows what to do with them. The prices will right themselves. Let us turn our attention to legitimate business and let logs alone, for who ever heard of such a thing as an export duty any way? My idea of protection always was that it was intended to tax everything that came into the country, but whoever heard of taxing raw material to keep it in the country. When our exports were to be larger than our imports then the balance of trade was to be in our favor, but this idea, which has been so suddenly interjected into protection, to put an export duty on raw goods is something unheard of in the most heavily protected countries under the sun." So the old man ran on at this lively rate, without any previous preparation, showing how ridiculous the whole thing was to anyone conversant with political economy.

MARITIME PROVINCE TORIES.

If there are some bright luminaries among the Liberals in Parliament from the Maritime Provinces, what can we say of the Conservative party? Why the whole Government is from what Sir Richard "in a moment of weakness" or rather in an hour of ill-temper and discouragement characterized it, as "the shreds and patches" of the Dominion. The real leader of the Government, if not in name, Sir John Thompson, is a Nova Scotian. His fighting lieutenant and closest political friend is young Tupper, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. When Thompson and Tupper take it into their heads to do a certain thing then the Government have to do it. They are the Government. Besides these, there is from New Brunswick the Minister of Finance, Hon. G. E. Foster, as well as Hon. John Costigan, who is the representative of the Irish Catholics in the Dominion in Parliament. These are four of the best departments in the Government, and the three leading men. Take this bright array of talent and compare it with Hon. E. Dewdney, who represents more territory than all the Ministers combined. From the wealthy and progressive Province of Ontario, across the boundless prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest, are the Rocky Mountains and along the rich mineral wealth and fertile soil of British Columbia to the peaseful Pacific Edgar Dewdney holds sway as the only representative of the people in the Dominion Cabinet. Is this what a young country like Canada needs? I trow not. But while you are content with such specimens to do duty for you in the ministry, why need we eastern men complain? We listen to your big stories about forests teeming with richness in the value of their timbers, the rolling prairie covered with grain which weighs more to the bushel and turns out more to the acre than any other county the sun sets on, the mineral wealth surpassing all other parts of the globe, and yet you have in the Cabinet a big head, with scarcely sufficient intelligence to preside at a school trustee meeting on a back concession. The country is certainly large, and much else of what we hear concerning it is true, but in politics it is mighty puny. But as that is your concern we in the distance have no cause to grumble.

DULL AND DREARY.

When I commenced to write this letter I scarcely intended to digress in this direction. I was going to tell you of the deadly dulness that pervaded the precincts of the Parliament, of how everybody had left for their homes with the exception of the members from British Columbia. Messrs. Mara, Barnard and Prior have gone to New York to spend Easter there. Mr. Earle and Mr. Corbould have also gone to visit friends in Eastern Ontario, and Mr. Gordon is the sole representative in the Commons at the capital of British Columbia. All the other members have been able to visit their homes. By next Tuesday they will have returned and business will have commenced in earnest. SLABTOWN.

Incendiaries Destroy Much Property.

SAN JOSE, April 22.—At 10:45 last night the cottage on Clay street in East San Jose was discovered to be on fire. When the doors were broken down it was found that in each room fire was burning. Large piles of hay and rags were in every corner of the room. Coal oil had been used. The fire was soon extinguished, but in the meantime the barn was found to be in flames also. Investigation showed oil had been used there too. This also was put out before much damage was done. At 2:30 this morning it was again seen to be on fire, flames issuing from the roof. As the water supply was scant the house soon burned to the ground. The loss on the house is about $2000 and the damage to the barn nominal. It is a clear case of incendiarism. About 12:30 this morning a fire was discovered in a large hay barn near Autumn street. By the time the firemen arrived at the scene the fire was beyond control and they turned their attention to saving an adjoining building. The fire originated directly back of R. T. Moorehead's hay barn and it is believed to be the work of an incendiary. Twice within the last two months attempts have been made to destroy the barn. Four horses were burned to a crisp and also 75 tons of hay. The barn was totally destroyed. Loss $1500, no insurance. D. S. McLellan's barn was also destroyed. His loss is $500. On the corner of East and Alameda a wooden addition to a building belonging to Chris. Behnet was destroyed; loss $400. A one storey residence belonging to Mrs. C. Smith was also burned; loss $1500.

The Sultan and the Khedive.

LONDON, April 22.—The Cairo correspondent of the Times telegraphs the result of an interview with the Khedive. He said that the young ruler of Egypt showed that he had obtained a wonderful grasp of state questions for such a short time as he had been reigning. The Khedive informed the correspondent that the cabinet possessed his complete confidence, and that the rumors to the effect that the members intended to resign were quite unfounded. Since the dispute which had arisen in regard to the firman of investiture, he had received his first autograph letter from the Sultan. The Sultan addressed him in most cordial terms, and his communication was to the effect that while desiring that the coolness existing between the Khedive and Ghuzi Moukhtar Pasha, the high commissioner of the Sublime Porte, should cease, he had forbidden the latter to interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt.

The Objectionable Trade Treaties.

OTTAWA, April 22.—A dispatch from Lord Knutsford, laid on the table of the House to-day, gives a reply to the joint address of Parliament last session, asking for the abrogation of the most favored nation clause in the treaties between Great Britain and Belgium and the Zollverein. The dispatch deals fully with the matter and explains that Her Majesty is not able to comply with the request, because the favored nation clause exists in many of the treaties besides Belgium and Germany, and their abrogation would seriously disrupt the the commercial relations of Great Britain with other countries. The dispatch points out that Canada has considerable trade with Germany in cereals, meat and cheese, and the recent treaties have reduced the duties on these articles.

The Dahomeyan Unpleasantness.

PARIS, April 22.—Considerable uneasiness is caused here by the rumor that an official telegram has been received stating that the Dahomeyans have captured Porto Novo. The Minister of Marine states that up to 4 o'clock this morning he had received no official confirmation of the report that Novo had fallen in the hands of the Dahomeyans. He placed no credit in the report. The Minister of Marine has notified the commander of the French troops at Whydah to assume the offensive.

Another International Question.

SAN DIEGO, April 22.—It is learned here that in February, 1889, Frank Bell and Alfred Cohn were arrested at Montevideo on the charge of attempted robbery and shooting a policeman. Bell is a native of Pittsburg, Pa. He served in the United States marine corps. Cohn is also believed to be an American citizen. Bell's wife is a Chilean who resides at Valparaiso. Bell was imprisoned without trial. He claims in his letters to his wife that he applied to U. S. Minister Manley and Consul Hill but received no notice.

To Stop The Lotteries.

QUEBEC, April 12.—A deputation of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, consisting of Messrs. L. O. David, Jacques Grenier, J. D. Rolland and L. E. Beauchamp, waited upon the government this morning and were received by Hons. Messrs. De Boucherville, Casgrain, Nantel, Flynn, Beaubien and Pelletier. They drew the attention of the government to the fact that several lotteries have recently sprung into existence in this province notwithstanding that the only legal one was the Province of Quebec Lottery, which was authorized by Parliament, and asked that steps be taken to wipe those lotteries out of existence, with the exception of the Province of Quebec Lottery. They also asked the Government that a certain time be fixed for the existence of the provincial lottery. Hon. Mr. De Boucherville said that he was opposed to lotteries in general and would immediately put a stop to all lotteries, with the exception of the Province of Quebec lottery, but when the object for which the latter was established was attained, it would also be put out of existence. The deputation returned to Montreal this afternoon highly satisfied with the result of their interview.—Montreal Star

What a Luxury!

To be had almost for the asking so very reasonable are the prices asked for those wonderful garments, the Rigby waterproofed, porous, coat and trousers.

Truly wonderful was the discovery of the compound used by the manufacturers of this Rigby Cloth. The public can rely upon our statement, that garments made from Rigby are thoroughly waterproof, and the best thing of the kind ever offered in this market.

Immigration Commissioner.

OTTAWA, April 22.—H. H. Smith, Dominion Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, has been placed in charge of the immigration branch of the Department of the Interior, which has just been transferred from the Department of Agriculture.

The Irish National Party.

NEW YORK, April 22.—In reply to a cablegram sent by Dr. T. Addis Emmett, president of the National Federation of America, asking if there was any truth in the reports of a division in the Irish National Party, the following has been received: "No foundation for the rumor of a division in the Irish Party. (Signed) Justin McCarthy, John Dillon."

The Police May Strike.

PARIS, April 22.—The outlook for May day took a new aspect to-day, which gives promise of afferding the anarchists and other lawless characters an opportunity to make trouble. The police threaten to strike on May day unless their wages are increased. The anarchists are in high glee. Some of the more enthusiastic say it would take but little argument to induce many of the policemen to join their ranks.

The Guatemalan Cabinet.

PANAMA, April 22.—News is received here of the peaceful inauguration of General Jose M. Reina Barrios as president of Guatemala and the retirement of President Barrillas. The new Cabinet is as follows: Dr. Ramon A. Salacar, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Manuel M. Cabrera, Minister of Government and Justice; Manuel Cabrel, Minister of Public Instruction; Salvador Herrerar, Minister of the Treasury and Gorge Velas, Minister of Public Works. The war department is under the personal charge of President Barrios, who appointed General Barrillas inspector of the general forces.

Outrage on a French Vessel.

PANAMA, April 22. — The French steamer Canada arrived at Puerto Cabello April 13. When making for anchorage, she was ordered to stop; the captain reversed the engine, but a volley was fired, striking the bridge where the captain and officers were standing. Nobody was hurt. The shooting was done by the Government forces of Andruza Palacio. No satisfaction was given for the outrage and the captain has decided to protest officially to the French Minister at Caracas. It is generally believed that as Rojas Paul, former President of Venzuela, was in the port of Trinidad they mistook the French steamer for a vessel belonging to Rojas Paul.

The Probable President of Bolivia.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 22.—Advices from various parts of the country state that Pariano Baptista in all probability will be the next president.

Sample Chocolate Free.

A postal card addressed to C. Alfred Chouillou, Montreal, will secure you samples of Menier's delicious imported Chocolate, with directions for using.

Thirty Dollars.

Campbell's $30 suits can't last forever, as he has not enough cloth to hold out until every person that wants one is supplied. They are selling fast and giving great satisfaction. Call at No. 88 Government street and investigate.

Several new patterns of room mouldings just received by Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street. *

Try Breakfast Gem, the finest cereal food for people troubled with dyspepsia, to be had at J. P. Matthews & Co., SOLE AGENTS for Victoria. *

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A PRIZE PICTURE PUZZLE.

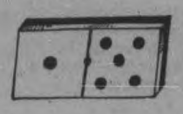
The above picture contains four faces, the man and his three daughters. Anyone can find the man's face, but it is not so easy to distinguish the faces of the three young ladies.

The proprietors of **Ford's Prize Pills** will give an elegant **Gold Watch** to the *first* person who can make out the three daughters' faces; to the *second* will be given a pair of genuine **Diamond Ear-Rings**; to the *third* a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern**, 16 yards in any color; to the *fourth* a **Coin Silver Watch**, and many other prizes in order of merit. Every competitor must cut out the above puzzle picture, distinguish the three girls' faces by marking a cross with lead pencil on each, and enclose same with ten three cent Canadian or fifteen two cent United States stamps for one box of FORD'S PRIZE PILLS, addressed to THE FORD PILL COMPANY, Wellington St. West, Toronto, Can., before May 10th, 1892. The person whose envelope is postmarked *first* will be awarded the first prize, and the others in order of merit. To the person sending the *last* correct answer will be given an elegant **Gold Watch**, of fine workmanship and first-class timekeeper; to the *next to the last* a pair of genuine **Diamond Ear-Rings**; to the *second* to the last a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern**, 16 yards in any color; to the *third* to the last a **Coin Silver Watch**, and many other prizes in order of merit counting from the last. **WE SHALL GIVE AWAY 100 VALUABLE PREMIUMS** (should there be so many sending in correct answers). No charge is made for boxing and packing of premiums. The names of the leading prize winners will be published in connection with our advertisement in leading newspapers next month. Extra premiums will be given to those who are willing to assist in introducing our medicine. Nothing is charged for the premiums in any way, they are absolutely given away to introduce and advertise Ford's Prize Pills, which are purely vegetable and act gently yet promptly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, dispelling Headache, Fevers and Colds, cleansing the system thoroughly and cure habitual constipation. They are **sugar-coated, do not gripe**, very small, easy to take, one pill a dose, and are purely vegetable. Perfect digestion follows their use. As to the reliability of our company, we refer you to any leading wholesale druggist or business house in Toronto. All premiums will be awarded strictly in order of merit and with perfect satisfaction to the public. Pills are sent by mail post paid. When you answer this picture puzzle, kindly mention which newspaper you saw it in. Address **THE FORD PILL COMPANY, Wellington St., Toronto, Can.**

YOU CAN TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

A HANDSOME SHETLAND PONY

OR A FIRST-CLASS SAFETY BICYCLE.


N of

Ada.

100 Other Valuable Rewards to Those Who Read This Rebus Correctly.

To the *first* person sending the correct answer to this rebus will be given a choice of a handsome **Shetland Pony** or a first-class **Safety Bicycle**, valued at $100. To the *second* will be given a pair of genuine **Diamond Ear-rings**; to the *third* a solid **Gold Watch**; to *each of the next five* a solid **Gold Brooch** with genuine diamond setting; to *each of the next ten* a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern**, 16 yards; to *each of the next fifteen* a genuine **Diamond Ring** in solid gold setting; to *each of the next twenty* a **Coin Silver Watch**. To the person sending the *last* correct solution of this rebus will be given a **French Music Box**, valued at $50. To the *next to the last* will be given a solid **Gold Watch**; to *each of the next five* to the last will be given a genuine **Diamond Ring** in solid gold setting; to *each of the next ten* to the last will be given a solid **Gold Brooch** with a genuine diamond setting. The object of giving all these valuable rewards is to attract attention to our beautiful imported **WORKS OF ART.** Every person answering must enclose ten three cent stamps for one of our imported genuine reproductions of some celebrated picture. These same reproductions sell in London and New York at retail for from 50 cts. to $1.00. The names of those securing rewards will be published in connection with our advertisement in the leading newspapers next month. All answers to this rebus must be received by May 15th. All prizes are genuine and valuable. Nothing is charged for these rewards in any way. We absolutely give them away to attract attention and introduce our beautiful works of art. As to the reliability of our company we can refer you to leading business houses in Toronto. All rewards will be given strictly as merited, and satisfaction to the public is guaranteed. Upon receipt of your answer enclosing ten three cent stamps, a beautiful art reproduction, size 24 x 16 inches, suitable for framing, will be sent to your address promptly, and if you are entitled to a reward for correct answer, you will receive it. Address **ANGLO-AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, No. 9 Ground Floor, Canada Life Building, Toronto, Ont.**

BBB BBB BBB

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

THE GUIDING STAR TO HEALTH.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, BILIOUSNESS,
CONSTIPATION, BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM,
HEADACHE, FOUL HUMORS, JAUNDICE,

and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the

STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS AND BLOOD.

B.B.B. acts on all the organs of the body to produce regular action, to strengthen, purify and tone, and to remove all impure accumulations of morbid matter from a Common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

Thousands of reliable men and women testify to its good effects in the above diseases. Is it not worth at least a trial in your case? Price $1 per bottle, 6 for $5, or less than 1c. a dose.

BBB BBB BBB

"RIGBY" "RIGBY" "RIGBY"

This popular article is growing in favor every day. Its merits are known and are thoroughly appreciated. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and our repeat orders prove beyond argument that there is only one porous Waterproof on the market worth to be so designated, and that the people, having found it out, are bound to have it. See our Fish Ponds all over the country, made of Rigby Cloth. Living fish in these ponds prove that there are no injurious ingredients in the Rigby compound. The fact that it is prepared by a leading scientist, one of England's greatest chemical Engineers, and endorsed by the public everywhere is a satisfactory guarantee that Rigby is no humbug, but will stand the test of time. We claim that age will improve the waterproof qualities of Rigby. There are Fog-proof coats on the market, but they are not in it. Rigby is absolutely porous and waterproof.

WATERPROOF POROUS CLOTHING.

H. SHOREY & CO.,

"RIGBY" Clothing Manufacturers, - - Montreal. "RIGBY"

THE ABOVE CUT SHOWS

ROBINSON'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SWEEP LEVER PERPETUAL PRESS

With Patent Double Condensing Hopper.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, 61 Yates St., Victoria,

Send for Circulars and Price Lists. SOLE AGENTS for British Columbia

— THE —

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

(LIMITED)

Corner Yates and Government Streets

(UPSTAIRS)

is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as

MAPS, CHECKS, DRAFTS, BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS, LABELS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, ETC., ETC.

Visiting Cards printed from copper plates and stone. Portraits enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art. Orders left at the TIMES office or with the manager will be promptly attended to.

W. R. CREECH, Manager.

To Investors, Settlers, and Speculators:

To such we confidently commend the following properties, most of which, beyond all doubt, will prove splendid investments, sure to treble their present value in the very near future.

18.—100 acres, Shawnigan Lake, a bargain, $650.
19.—100 acres, West Saanich road, seven miles from city, cheap.
20.—150 acres West Saanich road, 100 acres bottom land, 50 acres under crop. A snap at the price asked.
21.—250 acres, West Saanich road, 100 acres bottom land, cleared.
22.—142 acres, West Saanich road, half mile water front, splendid fishing, shooting and hunting.
23.—130 acres, West Saanich road, good house, etc., 20 acres cleared; would lease.
24.—70 acres, East Saanich road.
25.—100 acres, East Saanich road.
26.—50 acres, East Saanich road, good land partly cleared and fenced, with cottage and fruit trees.
27.—Four farms at Cobble Hill.
28.—One farm close to Langford Station.
29.—60 acres in five and ten acre blocks, close to city limits, $400 and $500 per acre.
30.—Three fine building lots, Grant street, Fernwood, only $1900, easy terms.
31.—Three fine building lots, Fowl Bay road, one minute from Cadboro and Oak Bay cars, $1400.
32.—30 acres, Sec. 15, R. 6 E. Seven acres cleared. $75 per acre.
33.—162 acres, W½ portions of Secs. 72, 73, 74 Prospect Lake, mixed land, $25 per acre, easy terms

SNAPS:

4.—For rent or sale, superior-built 5-roomed cottage, woodshed, etc. Lot 60x120. Splendid location for chicken raising.
35.—Rent and sale, 4-roomed cottage, close to car; woodshed, etc. Price $1150; cash $150, balance $50 quarterly, at 7 per cent.
36.—Splendid business opening (hotel) for party with $6000 cash.
37.—Splendid business opening (grocery) for party with $4000 cash.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

5 STORE STREET,
OPPOSITE RAILWAY DEPOT

THE

JAPANESE BAZAAR.

REDUCED PRICES

—FOR—

Japanese Lily Bulbs.

All in first-class condition for immediate planting:

T. S. FUTCHER,

41 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS of the Medical Council will take place on Tuesday, the 3rd day of May next at Victoria. Full particulars can be had by applying to

G. L. MILNE,
ap20-2w Registrar and Secretary.

Save Money
Save Time
Save Trouble

By leaving your orders for repairs, alterations, or any other carpenter work with

J. P. Burgess,
10 Broughton St.

"IFS" OF IMPORTANCE

To Contractors, House Owners and Others.

IF estimates are required on new works;
IF troubled with bad smells or plumbing;
IF repairs are desired to be executed promptly and well;
IF heating apparatus is unsatisfactory;
IF you intend to heat with steam or hot water;
IF to save money and have guaranteed results is your object;

Call on or send for

W. G. RITCHIE

159 Yates street, corner Quadra,
Practical Plumber and Gasfitter, Steam and Hot Water Heater. ap7-1m

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

The Victoria Shingle Mill

From this date will furnish first-class

CEDAR SHINGLES

AT $1.75 PER THOUSAND

At the Mill, Porter's Wharf.

All kinds of dimension and fancy shingles cut at the shortest notice and lowest rates.

ap21-1m W. E. LOSEE.

THE :: CLARENCE

Corner Yates and Douglas streets.

— 100 —

Newly Furnished Rooms

At prices to suit all.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE SUITES.

MRS. JENNIE AGNEW, LESSEE
ap18-tf

Eastern Tailor-made Suits to measure, a specialty.

A splendid assortment of samples to select from. Fit guaranteed.

Best Assortment. Lowest Prices.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUMMER SUITS

B. WILLIAMS & CO. 97 Johnson Street.

ADVENTURES OF A YOUNG DOCTOR.

Decoyed Into a Den of Thieves in the Suburbs of the City of London.

He Only Escapes by the Exercise of the Greatest Coolness and Self-Possession.

Howard Weldon, a native of St. Louis, having taken his doctor's degree at one of the most foremost medical schools in Philadelphia, and having money, time and the inclination, decided to spend some years "walking" the best hospitals of London, Paris and Vienna.

He had a friend in London with whom he was going to lodge during his stay, but as it was midnight, and raining at that, when he reached the world's metropolis, he made up his mind to spend the night in some quiet hotel not far from his friend's residence.

Outside Euston station he accosted one of a hundred waiting cabmen, or "cabbies," as they are there called, and asked him if he knew of any public house in the vicinity of St. John's Wood.

The man touched his hat and replied that he knew every public house in the city and that he was particularly well acquainted with all the inns in the neighborhood of the place named, and could take him to a nice quiet one.

THE SKYLIGHT WAS PUSHED UP.

Leaving his baggage to be attended to on the morrow, Dr. Weldon got into the cab and was driven away.

He knew that London was an immense city, but it seemed to him that he had been in that wretched cab for hours and hours, when it suddenly brought up before a building faintly indicated in the darkness by a dim lamp in front.

The driver rang the bell, and a dark visaged man, who was introduced as the landlord, responded. The doctor had had his supper on the way from Liverpool, so after paying for the cab he asked to be shown to a room.

In response to the landlord's summons an evil eyed woman, in a black gown and her hair in papers, appeared with a lighted candle and led the guest up stairs, and as he was ascending he caught the words coming up from the hall:

"Yes; he's an American and they're all as rich as the Jews."

Leaving the candle on a table in a room that appeared to be comfortably furnished the woman said:

"This is your apartment, sir. Will you have breakfast with us in the morning, and when do you wish to be called?"

"I will breakfast here, and call me about 9. Good night," said the doctor; and the woman echoed "Good night" and went out as silently as the shadows that swallowed her up.

Doctor Weldon was neither nervous nor a coward, but there was that in his surroundings that stirred his suspicion and added twenty degrees to the chilliness of the room.

He was about to pull off his boots, but he changed his mind and began to look more carefully into the situation. Besides letters of credit, he had on his person a gold watch, a diamond ring and £150 in ready money. Here he was, in a gloomy house, in a city he knew nothing about and his whereabouts unknown to his friends. The landlord and the woman had a look that disturbed him, so instead of pulling off his boots and going to bed, he began to think, and the more he thought the worse the situation looked.

He was unarmed, and although reasonably strong and active, he knew that if he were attacked it would be with sufficient force to overcome speedily any resistance he might make. He opened the window and looked out, and as he did so he heard the growling of a dog underneath. It was horribly dark, and as there was not a lamp in sight he reasoned that he was outside the city limits.

He had read of trapdoors and sliding walls, so he at once began an examination. He bolted the one door inside, and there was nothing in the walls to excite his suspicion. The carpeted floor seemed to be all right, and he was beginning to feel easier when he bethought him to look under the bed. There was no carpet there, but what seemed like and looked to be a trap that opened from below. He laid his ear against it and he distinctly heard voices and caught the words:

"He's tired and will soon be asleep."

There was no gas in the room, and within ten minutes the bit of a candle would be extinguished in the socket.

He was now certain of his danger. He had been trapped into a den of murderers and thieves, and his only hope of safety lay in immediate action.

With his pocketknife he quickly cut the sheets and counterpane into wide strips, twisted and knotted the lengths, and made one end fast to a stout lambrequin above the window.

His room was next the corner, and by means of the flickering candle he saw that he could swing himself to the waterspout and climb to the roof above, for the huge dog visible below convinced him that it would be death to drop to the ground.

He had just made these observations when the light went out, and he heard the trap being lifted under the bed. He coughed and called out, "Who's there?" but got no reply.

He pulled off his boots, fastened them about his neck, seized the extemporized rope and swung into the storm and darkness. By pressing his feet against the wall he increased the oscillating motion till at length the pipe came within his reach, when he seized it and let the rope go. It sustained his strength, and then he recalled the method he had seen firemen practice in his own land, and by the strength of his toes and fingers he succeeded in gaining the roof, which he found to be slated and comparatively flat.

If he could remain here till daylight he might be able to summon honest people to his aid and be safe. Then he recalled that there must be a skylight, and by careful feeling he found it, and then his fingers came in contact with a loose bolt which he grasped with a feeling of joy.

Soon the dog was barking, lights were flashing, and the house was in commotion. After awhile the skylight was pushed up, and aided by the light beneath the doctor saw a shaggy head and he brought down the bolt with a blow that sent the man rolling down the steps.

He fastened the skylight again, and ignoring the oaths and threats and coaxing for him to come down he held the fort till daylight, when he attracted the notice of neighbors, and through them of a body of police who were out on relief.

Assured of safety, the doctor descended and told his story. He and all the people in the house were placed under arrest, as was the cab driver, whose number he remembered.

The end of it was that Dr. Welden was released and became the London lion of the hour. A search of the house discovered the trapdoor and three skeletons buried in the cellar.

English justice is speedy. These wretches soon paid the penalty of their crimes, but even to this day Dr. Weldon shudders when he recalls that night of terror.

A Case of Nerve.

When traveling through India some years ago, my letters of introduction from English officers at Hong-Kong gave me a welcome in many quarters not accessible to the ordinary tourist. I met Major Bell, of the Indian service at Calcutta, and we traveled together on the cars to the famous city of Lucknow, outside of which, some six miles, he lived with his wife, two children and an army of native servants.

As I was master of my own time and had conceived a decided liking for the soldierly Englishman, it did not require much urging on his part to induce me to go out with him to his bungalow, near which he promised me some good jungle fowl shooting. "But," he said, "I regret to tell you that we are out of reach of tigers," and I assured him that I did not regret it at all, and that I did not come to India to hunt for lost tigers.

I am tempted to dwell at length on this delightful visit to Major Bell, but as my purpose is simply to describe a little adventure in which my host exhibited the strongest nerve and the coolest head I have ever met with, I will come at once to the incident.

The major's first born was a handsome, lovable little fellow of six, the idol of his mother's heart and the apple of his father's eye.

One evening as we neared the house, after a not very successful tramp through a jungle along the Goomty river, on which Lucknow is situated, we saw "Pinty," the pet name for the boy, playing by the roadside, where he had evidently come to meet us. His back was toward us, and he was so much interested in something in front that he neither saw nor heard us as we drew near.

Thinking to give the little fellow a pleasant surprise, the major motioned to me to keep perfectly quiet; then he went softly ahead, but when within ten paces of the child he came to a sudden halt, steadied himself as if to keep from falling, and the side face turned toward me was ashy and pain lined.

Two silent steps forward revealed the situation that had wrought this sudden change in the major. Directly in front of the child, and not more than five feet away, was an enormous cobra.

It was coiled, though not in a ring like the American rattlesnake, and from the center of the glittering mass of convolutions there rose the swollen head and neck of the monster, which swayed round and round in rhythmic curves, while the forked tongue darted in and out incessantly and the cruel eyes gleamed like liquid fire.

The major half raised his gun, but realizing that it would be impossible to discharge it at the cobra without hitting the child—for it was loaded with shot—he changed his purpose and reached back to his hip for his pistol.

As he raised the weapon I lost for the instant all sense of the child's danger in admiration for the father's phenomenal nerve. Not a muscle trembled as he raised the weapon, and his arm was as rigid as steel.

An instant of awful anxiety, then a flash and a crack, and dropping the pistol the major leaped forward and caught the startled and unharmed child to his heart.

The bullet went directly through the cobra's head, and for a week after that I saw cobras in my dreams.

The Liberal Platform in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 23.—The committee appointed to prepare a manifesto to the Liberal party will report to-day. The principal feature of the platform will be the introduction of economies in all branches of the Government, especially in the war department, the abolition of interior custom houses as directed by the late economical Congress, a reduction of the customs tariff in order to promote commercial intercourse with foreign nations, the adoption of judiciary reforms extending the terms of the magistray if possible to life tenure, the creation of the office of vice-president in order to avoid complications in case of absolute disability or absence of the president, and reform of the press laws granting more liberty without license and subjecting journalists to the common law. This is the first time in the history of Mexico that the so-called Liberals have announced a platform.

A Fashionable Drink.

Menier Chocolate is a fashionable drink. Did you ever try it? Send postal card for samples and directions to C. Alfred Chouillou, Montreal.

Ecru lace curtains in great variety at D. Spencer's.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

House Cleaning Time Is Here.

The Best Help you can get is SUNLIGHT SOAP, with its Marvellous Cleansing Properties.

DON'T HESITATE. TRY IT.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. J. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized, Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there, is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties. We have secured the services of Mr. R. H. Cavill, formerly of Swansea, where he was for five years connected with the Swansea Smelter. Mr. Cavill's practical experience as manager for the past 17 years, in some of the foremost mines and mills in California, Arizona, and Mexico Central America, together with his Swansea experience, gives him a thorough knowledge of the treatment and best methods of working refractory ores.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

Lace Curtains
Guipure d'Art Curtains
Madras Curtains
Art Muslins
Reversible Cretonnes
Art Squares

WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort St.

KASLO CITY

The Centre of the Great Kootenay Mining District in B.C.

This young and thriving City is situated on Kootenay Lake at the mouth of Kaslo River, within close proximity to the famous Kaslo and Slocan mines.

The discoveries during the present year of numerous mines of remarkably rich ore and great width on Kaslo river and east of Slocan Lake are well known to the public. They have attracted the attention of capitalists and miners all over the continent, and there is no question that these mines, which are tributary to KASLO CITY, will receive more attention than those of any other section of Kootenay.

A spacious hotel has been built for the accommodation of travelers. Stores and other buildings have also been erected. The townsite is being cleared and streets graded so as to forward the large amount of building that will be in progress as soon as material is secured for construction. A trail has been built to the mines, which will be replaced by a wagon road as soon as the work can be prosecuted. The grade to the mines is an easy one. An application for a charter to build a railway line into the mines from Kaslo will be made at the coming session of the Legislature. Everything is being done that circumstances will permit to give easy access to the mines and furnish supplies for the miners. KASLO CITY will have a large population this summer. It will become the supply depot for the richest mining section yet discovered in British Columbia. Unlike many mountain towns, it is most favorably situated on a gentle slope from the waters of a sheltered bay on Kootenay Lake, and is supplied for domestic and manufacturing purposes, by a large stream of pure cold water.

If you wish to participate in the profits that enchanced values will bring don't fail to invest in Kaslo City. Lots are on sale at the offices of all the Leading Real Estate Brokers in the Province.

IRVING & HAYWOOD, - - GENERAL AGENTS

WILLIAMS' BUILDING, BROAD STREET, VICTORIA.

Call or send for further particulars.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

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Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

— AGENTS FOR —

WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

AUCTION SALES.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

will sell by Public Auction at Salesroom

TUESDAY,

The 3rd day of May

AT NOON.

SPRINGFIELD ESTATE.

27 - SUBDIVISIONS - 27

Particulars Tuesday, 5th April. Maps ready for distribution. Terms liberal.

ESTATE JOSEPH DOUGAN,

DECEASED, INTESTATE.

Subject to the approval of the Supreme Court of British Columbia,

J. P. Davies & Co.

WILL SELL ON

TUESDAY,

3rd day of May,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

SHAWNIGAN DISTRICT:

The West half of Section 19, Range 3.
The East half of Section 19, Range 3.
The East half of Section 20, Range 3.
The South half of Section 20, Range 4.

COWICHAN DISTRICT:

The East half of Section 1, Range 3.
Section 1, Range 4, containing 350 acres

Particulars with maps on April 9th to be had of Messrs.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
SOLICITORS,
OR THE AUCTIONEERS.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

have received instructions from the executors in the estate of Catherine Hotz, deceased, to sell by

PUBLIC - AUCTION

the property known as

—THE—

Colonist Hotel,

The Good-will of Business, Furniture, Bar Fixtures, Stock of Liquors, Etc., Etc.

—THE—

CORNER LOT

opposite the Colonist Hotel, fronting on

BEACON - HILL - PARK

Maps containing full particulars to be had on April 9th from Messrs.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
SOLICITORS,
OR THE AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALES.

THE AUCTION MART

Cor. Broad street and Trouce avenue.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT,

AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

—OF—

Furniture & Effects

MONDAY, MAY 2.

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT, AUCTIONEERS

ap21

76 CHATHAM ST., OFF DOUGLAS

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT

Will sell by Public Auction

TUESDAY, APRIL 26,

AT 11 A.M.

Excellent Furniture, &c.

Comprising Walnut Parlor Set in plush with holland covers, Oak Table, Singer Sewing Machine in good order, Oak Extension Table, Oak Sideboard, 4 Bent Wood Chairs with cane seats, Arm Chair to match, Folding Chair, Cane Rocker, Gypsy Table, Pictures, Curtains and Poles; Brussels, Tapestry and Wool Carpets; Fine Walnut Bed Set with marble slabs, 7 pieces; 2 Hardwood Bed Sets, 3 Bedsteads, Child's Walnut Bedstead, Wire Mattresses, Hair Top Mattress, Wool Mattress, Capital Hair Box Mattress, Small Writing Desk, Meat Safe, Jewel Range No. 8 in good order, Oilcloth, Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Heating Stove, Toiletware, etc., etc.

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT,

ap21-td Auctioneers

CADBORO BAY PROPERTY.

Sale of VALUABLE PROPERTY at Cadboro Bay AND SOME CHOICE WATER FRONTS.

W. R. Clarke, Esq., Auctioneer, will sell by auction

ON THE 7th DAY OF MAY

At his salerooms, 40 Yates street, a portion of the above valuable property, and as soon as a certain portion of the above property has been sold and the first $15,000 paid for on account thereof,

A BONUS OF 20 ACRES

more or less water front lots, being Lots 41, 42 43 and 44 of Sec. 3, subdivision of Sec. 44, Victoria District, will be

GIVEN AWAY

in the following manner:—The purchasers who shall pay in the aggregate for or on account of their purchase money, in accordance with their agreements, or to the satisfaction of the vendor, the vendor will then have the bonus land surveyed into lots and sold by public auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds will, after paying expenses of survey, etc., be distributed or placed to the credit of such purchasers who have so paid between them the first $15,000, in proportion to the amounts paid by each of them respectively.

Nearly one-half of the amount has already been sold, and a great part of the money paid. Those who wish to make money easily, safely and without risk, should purchase some of this beautiful property.

Easy terms will be given those who desire.

Plans and all particulars can be seen at my office, 40 Yates street, or at the office of C. T. W. Piper, 43 Fort street.

Sale will be held at

12 noon and 7:30 p.m., Saturday, May 7.

W. R. CLARKE,

ap6 Auctioneer.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GOVERNMENT SALE

—OF—

121 LOTS 121

—IN THE TOWN OF—

NELSON

Under instructions from the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, we will sell by Public Auction, at 11 a.m., at the Town of Nelson, Kootenay, on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th,

Particulars, with maps, can now be obtained at the office of the auctioneer.

Terms of Sale—¼ cash, ¼ six months, ¼ twelve months, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Crown Grants $5 each.

JOSHUA DAVIES,

mh11-td Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

The 57th Drawing for an appropriation in the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street, at 8 p.m.

ON TUESDAY, 26th APRIL, 1892.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order, B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Victoria, B.C. April 19th, 1892. a23

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, three lines or under, two insertions, FREE. This applies only to men or women, boys or girls, looking for situations.

WANTED—A situation as working house keeper by a respectable elderly person of experience. Address Nanny, TIMES office. ap21-3t

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED in every unrepresented town and city in British Columbia for first-class Insurance Company. Highest commission to competent representatives. Apply with qualifications to Manager, Box 714, Winnipeg. ap23-2t

WANTED—A housemaid. Apply between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. to Mrs. Wm. C. Ward, Highwood, Moss street. ap21-tf

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—Respectable family to adopt a good-looking healthy baby girl, eight weeks old. References exchanged. Address A.B., TIMES office. ap23-2t

HOUSE WANTED—Before 1st of May, an eight-roomed house wanted to rent. One conveniently situated and comparatively new preferred. Address X.Y.Z., TIMES office. m5

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

HOUSES:—

On Amphion street, $10.
On Parry street, James Bay, No. 21, $20.
On Vancouver street, $18.
On King's road, No. 18, $20.
On South Turner St., James Bay, No. 44 $20.
On Labouchere street, $21.
On Bellot street, $21.50.
On Belcher avenue, $25.
On Vancouver street, $25.
Offices, stores and sample rooms.

Apply to CRANE, MCGREGOR & BOGGS.

PIANOS TO RENT—Apply at 76 Princess avenue. ap22-2w

TO LET—Two large furnished rooms for housekeeping. Terms moderate. Address H. S., TIMES office. ap22-3t

TO RENT—2 story house, six rooms and bath, hot and cold water, inside w. c. Rent $20. Apply 34 South Turner street. ap21

TO RENT—Small store, with 6 rooms and kitchen. Apply J. Mortimer, auctioneer, corner View and Broad streets. mh17-tf

TO LET—A 2-story house, furnished, within three minutes' walk of Beacon Hill; for six months, from 15th April to 15th October. For further particulars apply to Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. fe19-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—Lodging house, containing seven furnished rooms. Can be bought cheap for cash. Apply 71 Yates street. ap21-1w

WE offer the following bargains:—

House, Quadra street, 5 rooms, rented $16. Price $1600.
House, First street, 4 rooms. Price $1200.
Chicken ranch, 5 acres, long terms. Price $750.
Two lots, Jessie street, Victoria West. Price $650 each.
One lot, Victoria West, long terms. Price $325.
Two lots near Oak Bay avenue, long terms. Price $275 each.

Apply to CRANE, MCGREGOR & BOGGS.

FOR SALE—Three lots on Chambers street, with three frontages, $2650. Dalby & Claxton. ap11

FOR SALE—Two lots on Chatham street (good corner) for $1800. Dalby & Claxton. ap11

FOR SALE—One lot on Oak Bay, 80 ft. water front; near the pavilion, $1000. Dalby & Claxton. ap11

FOR SALE—Fine building lot close to Dunsmuir Castle, 50x126 9". Price $900. Apply to Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Good residential lot on Menzies street, opposite the Government grounds. Price $1650. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates St. fe3

FOR SALE—Lots in Fir Grove Estate, from $125 upwards. Beautiful suburban location. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

LOST OR FOUND.

FOUND—A shot gun, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to Sergt. Walker, Police Station. ap20-4t

FINANCIAL.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
Corner Government and Pandora streets
Money advanced on all kinds of approved security. Business strictly confidential. my4

PIANO TUNING.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins, Mandolins and Guitars repaired. mh14-tf

PIANOFORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING
By a competent person from the leading manufacturers in the United States.
City References:—All the music stores, where orders may be left.
mh1-3m JAMES SHERIDAN.

PIANOS TUNED AND REGULATED, $1.
NOTICE.
Do not buy a piano by its external appearance. Consult an experienced tuner as to quality of tone and action (the two great essentials). All information GRATIS by applying W. C. Windebank, pianoforte tuner, 45 Blanchard street. Thirty years' experience From Broadwood's, London, England. oc20

DETECTIVE.

MCNAUGHTON'S DETECTIVE SERVICE
ROOM 10, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.
General Detective business transacted for corporations and individuals.
References furnished.
mh1 E. D. MCNAUGHTON, Manager.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ERNEST HALL,
L.R.C.P., and C.M., Edinburgh.
SPECIALTY:—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Sts

DRS. HALL & LEITCH,
OFFICES:—DRIARD BLOCK, 60 DOUGLAS ST.
Dr. F. W. HALL, M.D.C.M.
Dr. H. D. LEITCH, M.B.C.M., M.C.P.S.O., F.T.M.S.
Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. Lately attending Woman's Hospital and Post Graduate School and Hospital New York. au5

HOMŒOPATHY
DR. JOHN HALL,
98 Yates street, over Cochrane and Munn's Drug Store.
CHRONIC AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES A SPECIALTY.
Office hours, from 1 to 4 p.m only excepting Sundays and holidays.

EDUCATIONAL.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS COLLEGE,
43 Government street. Thorough course in penmanship, book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, arithmetic and everything needed in business. Scholarship, $75; full business course, $50; book-keeping and writing, $25.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
Established 1797. Amount insured $200,000,000.
H. D. RELMCKEN, Agent
Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. ian3-1y

VETERINARY.

S. F. COLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Ewing's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

S. MAY GODDARD,
ARCHITECT.
Rooms 11 and 12 Williams Block, Broad street. apo

THOMAS HOOPER,
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

EDWARD MCCOSKRIE & CO.
ARCHITECTS.
Room 51, third floor, Five Sisters' Block. Take elevator. fe15-eod

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE
Victoria Council No. 2, R. T. of T., meets every Monday night in the Pandora Temperance Hall, at 8 p.m. Visiting members welcome.
Select Degree meets 1st Wednesday in each month.
A. H. MATTHEW,
G. SUTHERLAND, S.C. ap12 R. Sec.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their Friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe18 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A.F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy26 d. A BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited.
E. LANGLEY,
1-1v Scribe K.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P
Regular convention every Friday evening at Foresters' Hall, Government street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
E. PFERDNER,
oc19 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their hall, corner Langley and Yates streets, on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join
J. M. MURDOCH, Secretary.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. ju18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. a22-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.O. Box 50.

C. B. LOCKHART & CO.,
Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

PARLORS: Corner of Broad street and Trounce Avenue ap15

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

Tableaux, Readings, Recitations, Vocal and Instrumental Music by the Y.P.L.A. of the First Presbyterian church, Pandora street, on Monday, April 25th, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. ap16 td

B.C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the society will take place at the New York Hotel on Saturday next, 23rd inst., at 8 p.m.
Tickets may be obtained from the committee: H. Mansell, A. Graham, H. A. Levin, J. Henworth; or from the undersigned.
JOHN J. AUSTIN,
ap16-td Sec'y.

THE RUDGE.

A marvel of beauty, strength, lightness and speed. The choice of Canadian wheelmen. See and believe. C. A. GODSON,
46½ Yates street. m21-1m Agent.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain for $2.00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., four lines or under, 25 cents for each insertion and pro rata for more space or longer time.

A "line" is a nonpareil line, similar to this type, twelve of which occupy one inch of space.

NOTICES of Births, $1.00; Marriages, $1.50 Deaths, $1.50; Deaths with funeral announcements, $2.00.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set brevier (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25 cents a line for first insertion, and 12½ cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12½ cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager

The Daily Times.

THE KENNEDY CASE.

It is unfortunate that owing to the shortness of time left before prorogation no decision has been given on the new application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the Kennedy brothers. If these men have been so relentlessly prosecuted without warrant of law—and from the proceedings so far it is quite fair to infer that they have been—they are certainly entitled to some redress. The House of Assembly is also vitally interested in knowing whether it possesses the powers which it has presumed to exercise. The most servile partizan of the Government will admit that on this point there are grave doubts, and any intelligent man can see for himself how unwise it is for the House to go on in a course of doubtful legality. There is every reason why the judgment of the Supreme Court should be obtained on the question whether the House is endowed with the power which, under the direction of the Government, it has claimed in regard to "contempt." It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Government will cause a test case to be submitted, as the Attorney-General has promised. It will be a nice state of affairs if the House has to apologize to the Kennedys instead of the Kennedys apologizing to the House. It seems to us that it would have been wiser and more dignified if the test case had been submitted before the Assembly undertook to act as it did.

TO IMPROVE THE PRESS.

The Sultan of Turkey has recently issued a code of rules for the guidance of editors and printers of newspapers in Constantinople, and we take the liberty of commending it to the Government of British Columbia as a model after which they might build in this province. No doubt the press would be improved to an incalculable extent if the autocratic gentlemen who hold the seat of government would push their imitation of Turkish methods a little further than they have done and copy this code, *mutatis mutandis*. The Sultan's instructions are as follows:

1. Give preference to all news regarding the health of the Emperor and his family, the condition of agriculture and the progress of industry and commerce.

2. No novels must be published that have not been approved by the Minister of Education and Guardian of Public Morals.

3. Long literary and scientific articles must be avoided. The words "To be continued" must not be used, as they excite too great expectations.

4. Leads and pointed lines must not be used, as they produce offensive suppositions and irritations and may be mistaken as equivocations concerning his imperial majesty.

5. Carefully avoid the names of prominent people. Should a governor or infarior office-holder be accused of theft, embezzlement, manslaughter or other crimes, the event must either be suppressed or represented as not proved.

6. It is absolutely prohibited to publish petitions regarding the abuses of the administration.

7. It is not allowed to report attempts of murder against Princes, or riots in foreign countries, the knowledge of such events being not profitable to our loyal and peaceable people.

8. These new instructions shall not be published in your paper, as it might cause dissatisfied men to pass evil criticisms and remarks concerning them.

Of course wherever "emperor" occurs in this code "the joint emperors" would have to be substituted in the British Columbia rules—meaning the Premier and the Attorney-General. As Col. Baker has not yet been kicked up the back stairs into the Ministry, Rule 2 would have to be changed so as to add the Superintendent of Education to the censorship, and it might be made to embrace, in addition to "novels," all literature on the school question. Rule 5 would also require some amendment. For "Governor" substitute the words, "minister, or member of the Legislative Assembly," and add to the offences mentioned those of furthering private interests at the expense of the public, legislating in the interest of monopolies, and "give-aways" of the public domain. A new rule might be added making it a high crime and misdemeanor for any paper to charge or insinuate that there is anything "crooked" or "dark" or "devious" in the actions of ministers or private members, especially those on the Government side. Such charges are apt to create in the public mind an impression that there is not much virtue in slavish support of the Government, and are in fact in the same category as the "leads and pointed lines" prohibited by Rule 4 of the Sultan's code. With these few changes and additions this code of rules would doubtless bring the press of British Columbia up to that high level on which the two "emperors" and their kindred spirits would like to see it placed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

French politicians are much interested in the Behring Sea arbitration, and approve of that method of settling the dispute. In referring to the Behring Sea arbitration ex-minister St. Hilaire, of Paris, said:—"Seven members is a large number to have in a court of arbitration. A smaller number could decide the issue quite as well and more quickly. President Carnot will appoint a jurisconsult of ability. There are none so high above others as to enable me to indicate a choice. I think the case of the United States is weak, and that the decision will be in favor of England."

The following utterance of Richard Brinsley Sheridan should be of interest at the present juncture. Perhaps the Government had it in mind when it undertook its crusade against the liberty of the press:—"Give me but the liberty of the press and I will give the Minister a venal House of Peers—I will give him a corrupt House of Commons—I will give him the full swing of the patronage of office—I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence—I will give him all the power that place confers upon him to purchase up submission and overawe resistance; and yet, armed with the liberty of the press, I will go forth to meet him undismayed; I will attack his mighty edifice with that mightier engine; I will shake down from its height corruption and bury it amid the ruin of the abuses it was meant to shelter."

Sir Charles Tupper has again been charged with cavalier treatment of the truth. In the Newfoundland House of Assembly recently, Mr. Morine, the leader of the opposition, made the following statement: "Mr. Bond has led the country to believe that the only concession given to American fishermen was to purchase bait, whereas, as a matter of fact, he had bartered away the rights of Canadian fishermen." In support of this he quoted from a letter written by Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Bond happened to be absent from the House, and therefore could not enter a denial at the time. To set himself right he telegraphed to Secretary Blaine, the correspondence being as follows:

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., April 6, 1892.

Hon. James Blaine, Washington:

Morine, leader of the Opposition, has asserted in Legislature upon authority of Sir Charles Tupper that you stated at conference held with Tupper and Pauncefote, on April 2, 1891, that I had expressed intention of this Government to exclude Canadians from bait. I appreciate that this is pure fabrication on part of Tupper, made with the intention to influence non-ratification of convention by Imperial Government, and I will thank you to wire me reply.

(Signed) COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bond, Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Nf.

I never stated to Tupper that you had expressed the intention of your Government to exclude Canadians from bait. You never said anything of the kind to me. Pauncefote, who was present at the Tupper interview, says no such thing was said or alluded to.

(Signed) BLAINE.

Monetary Times: If Sir John Thompson meant that the tariff will not be permitted to shelter practical monopolies, when he promised that it should not protect a cotton combination to the injury of the public, the announcement is far-reaching and of the utmost importance. Combines rest upon the tariff; in the tariff they find their support against outside competition; the tariff presides at their birth and forms their shield through all their days. In the cotton consolidation, Sir John refuses to see a monopoly; and doubtless it is not a monopoly in form. But it is useless to say that rivals may enter the field; in such cases they could only enter against great odds, and generally only to meet a speedy death. Practically, the cotton consolidation is a monopoly; and it is a monopoly which no domestic rivalry is likely soon to rise up for the purpose of combatting. If it does not put its hand on the throat of the public, at its earliest convenience, it will act contrary to its natural bent, and what may be presumed to be its design and purpose. We shall soon see; and we shall also see whether the promise that the tariff shall not support it in any abuse is to be realized.

MILITARY MISSES.

The Grand Military Drill by Ladies to be Given Next Wednesday.

There will be no bazaar held in connection with the military drill and concert to be given by the Young Ladies' Institute of the Roman Catholic cathedral, next Wednesday evening in the cathedral. The military drill, by a body of lovely, blushing young damsels, will be a magnificent exhibition in itself, and is sure to win the highest commendations from the audience. The young ladies who are to take part have practised the exercises and evolutions until they can go through the drill almost with the precision of a crack Guards regiment on parade in Hyde Park.

A capital literary and musical programme, with the names of many popular favorites down for songs and selections, has been drawn out. It will be a great treat. And last but not least, H.M.S. Warspite band will play choice selections during the evening in the style for which they are famed. With a bill of fare like the above there should be no question as to the success of the entertainment; it is safe to say everybody who can get into the cathedral will be there.

Last evening the Young Ladies' Institute elected the following delegates to represent them at the fifth Grand Council, which is to be held in San Francisco on June 26: Miss McDowell, Miss Skinner and Miss Baines. Delegates from every part of the United State and Canada will attend the council.

Journalism in Burmah.

The News of Jan. 2, published in Arakan, in British Burmah, describes an experience not unlike that of some mining camp journalist. After wishing its readers a happy New Year, it gives this explanation of the nonappearance of the paper on the usual date of issue:

Our excuse is this. Our whole staff, including the editor, were so much knocked up with the excitement of the sports last Saturday that on Sunday they were laid up with what our readers will charitably call Arakan fever. Monday was fixed as settling day for certain bets made on Saturday, which unfortunately for this paper were won by the wrong side. As the losers could not stump up at once, the winners bombarded and took possession of the office and the press, and refused to vacate until payment was made. On Tuesday the staff of this paper in turn assailed those in possession and after a hard fought battle routed them, but it took all Wednesday and Thursday to collect and arrange the forms and the types, which had been freely used as missiles in Tuesday's battle. The proprietor claims that he could not get the police to assist him, as most of them were suffering from a surfeit of Christmas dinner and other things too numerous to mention. But all's well that ends well.

Joe Blackburn's Generosity.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—There lives in Washington, among a great many others of the same sort, a woman with a history—Mrs. General Belknap, who is now a widow. She was a Kentucky girl, and few fairer daughters have ever left the borders of that commonwealth. In General Belknap's prosperous days some difference arose between him and Joe Blackburn, who was then a member of the house. From that day to this Mrs. Belknap has never spoken to the present senior senator from Kentucky. She passes him by, though he was once a warm friend, without appearing to be conscious of his existence. Naturally the senator has not liked this, but he heard a month or so ago that Mrs. Belknap was about to lose a sum of money of which she stood in great need—some money that was coming to her from her late husband's estate. "What ought I to do about it—what can I do about it?" thought the generous Blackburn. "She is no friend of mine; she does not speak to me on the street. Well, what if she doesn't? Isn't she a Kentucky woman, and shall I, a Kentuckian, see her suffer loss when with a little effort I might save her?" So Blackburn went to work. For two weeks he did little else than work up this case. In time his efforts were rewarded, and Mrs. Belknap was richer by $7,000 by his efforts. To this day Mrs. Belknap does not know to whom she is indebted for this, and she may never know. D. F.

Eat the Best.

Another consignment of Gilt Edge hams, mild California cheese, and Breakfast Gem at J. P. Matthews & Co., corner of Fort and Douglas St.

For delicacy, for purity, and for improvement of the complexion, nothing equals *Pozzoni's Powder*.

The Origin of "Grog."

"Yes," said the old captain, as he laid down his pipe and took a swig of the steaming punch set conveniently near his right elbow, "the navy has given some very comforting words to the English language. Ever hear the phrase 'tapping the admiral?'"

We thought we had, but were not quite sure.

"Well, to this day in the navy, when one sailor wants another to come off and have a drink of rum with him, he is apt to say, 'Let's go tap the admiral.'

"This is how it came about: When Admiral Nelson was killed at the sea fight of Trafalgar there was no means of embalming the body, for the rule was to bury all dead sailors at sea; but every one knew this wouldn't work in the case of Lord Nelson. Now, down between decks there was a hogshead of prime old rum that had been recently taken aboard, so after some debate the doctors decided to put the body into this.

"While living the admiral liked his grog as well as the next man, but as he was dead this could not account for the fact that when the ship that bore the body home reached London it was found that pretty much all the rum had vanished.

"After a long examination it was discovered that the sailors placed as a guard about the cask had regularly tapped it. This also accounted for the tipsy behavior of the men. From that day to this every old sailor knows what 'tapping the admiral' means.

"Then there is the word 'grog,' and a fine sound it has, just like liquor a-pouring from the neck of a bottle and laughing to get out. Look in all the dictionaries and you'll find it, proud as you please and large as life. That word originated in the navy, and it came about in this way:

"Ever hear of Admiral Vernon? No? Well, I think you will say 'Yes' when I tell you he was the early friend of George Washington, and Mount Vernon was afterward named in his honor; so you may be sure he was a very fine man. His sailors loved him; for it was he who insisted on giving them a double ration of rum in cold weather, but he also insisted that it should be drunk mixed with water.

"Admiral Vernon used to wear a big grograin coat in wet weather, and so the sailors, in pure love and affection, nicknamed him 'Old Grog,' and gradually the name was changed to designate his favorite beverage—rum and water.

"So you see, gentlemen, the navy has contributed its share to the comforting words of the English language, and if you give her time she'll add some more," and the captain finished his glass and resumed his pipe.

Going to Desert.

I do not think that General Burnsides' soldiers thought he was the ablest general of the war, but they firmly believed, and long years have not changed that opinion, that he was the kindest, gentlest and bravest man that ever led a corps.

During the siege of Knoxville by Longstreet, Burnside's men were sorely tried, not only in resisting assaults and in maintaining a constant vigilance, but for want of proper clothing and sufficient food.

One early morning as General Burnside was making his way along the outer works, he came upon an unarmed soldier whose conduct excited his suspicions.

"Hello, my man, who are you?" demanded the general.

The soldier gave his name and regiment.

"But your regiment is at Fort Saunders," said the general. "What are you doing over here?"

The man scratched his head, looked up at the patient, kindly face, then blurted out:

"General, I'm so nigh starved that I thought I'd desart to some place where there's more feed."

Instead of becoming indignant General Burnside laid his hand on the man's shoulder, and said:

"Well, my friend, I must acknowledge the temptation is very great. But I'll make a bargain with you."

"What is that, sir?"

"Go back to your regiment and do your duty for ten days more like a man; then, if things haven't improved, come to me and I'll desert with you."

The man went back, and before the ten days were up Sherman had raised the siege. ALFRED R. CALBOUN.

A Case of Alliteration.

"Speaking of alliteration," said a New York lawyer the other day, "I am reminded of what I heard in a down east grocery store.

"'Gut eny good m'lasses, George?' asked a farmer's wife of the grocer.

"'Good's I ever had in the store, Mrs. Littlefield,' answered the grocer.

"'Waall, put me up tew gall'ns, George.'

"A week or so later Deacon Littlefield called the grocer to account for selling his wife a poorer quality of molasses than she had been accustomed to.

"'It's good 'nough in Injin puddin,' he said, 'an braown bread; but, George, I gin ye my word as a de'kin, it's terrible teejis in tea.'"—New York Times.

Records the Flight of a Star.

An instrument invented at Georgetown college, known as the photochronograph, is said to record with accuracy the time occupied by a star in its transit across the meridian.—New York Journal.

☐Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

INVEST! INVEST! INVEST!

The STOCK BOOK is now open for Shares in the

Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company

SHARES $10 EACH. TEN PER CENT. PAYABLE ON APPLICATION.

Your Investment ought to produce a dividend of 30 per cent., according to last year's business. It is a prosperous and rising business. Orders are now in hand for a complete summer's work in the factory.

Prospectus and By-Laws can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

MORROW, HOLLAND & CO.
44 BROAD STREET.

THE CITY AND DISTRICT

Use "Highland Brand" Evaporated Cream.

Trout Fishing.

Season opens on the 15th. For fine fishing tackle go to Fox's 78 Govt. St.

It was Cross' Band.

It was Cross' brass band that serenaded the Kennedy Bros., at the Victoria Hotel on Thursday evening. The music supplied was excellent.

Cricketers Meeting.

An important meeting of the Victoria cricket club will be held at H. Croft's real estate office this evening. It will be called to order at 8:15 o'clock sharp.

Starts Work.

The city street sprinkler made its appearance on the street for the first time this morning, and pedestrians can now come out without being smothered with dust.

Only One Drunk.

Agnes, an Indian woman got drunk yesterday evening, and this morning was the only culprit was appeared before the police court. The usual penalty was imposed.

Spilled the Milk.

A horse attached to a milk wagon bolted on Fort street this afternoon and left a streak of milk and milk cans along the route he traveled. The wagon was pretty well smashed.

She is a Beauty.

Mr. C. A. Godson, the general agent in this city for the Rudge bicycles, has just received one of the latest improved pneumatic tire safeties, manufactured by the Rudge company. It is a beauty.

A Loose Wire.

The main wire of the electric tramway on Yates street became detached from the fastening at the Douglas street crossing to-day, and hung down dangerously near to the heads of passing teams.

For the South.

The steamer City of Puebla sailed this morning for San Francisco with the following cabin passengers from Victoria: E. F. Irving, A. F. Brandon, A J. Kane, Lieut. J. Martin, Miss E. Kolley and A. Dodds.

The Gun Clubs.

The Union Gun Clubs held their first shoot of the season at McCauley's Point this afternoon. They will have several matches this season with outside teams. The Victoria Gun Club practiced on their new grounds in Grant's addition.

After Information.

Major Williams, of the U. S. treasury department, and C. J. Mulkey, of Tacoma with a stenographer have been at the Driard several days, examining longshoremen in regard to the sealing business. None of the leading sealers have as yet given any testimony before the commission.

New Goods.

Tongues in sounds, oolachans, Labrador salt herrings, Lake Superior white fish and salmon trout, salmon bellies, smoked salmon, St. John shad, Loch Fine herring, anchovies, bloaters, red herring, delicious Norwegian herrings tinned. R. H Jamieson, 33 Fort street, Red Front Store. *

Summonses Issued.

A number of summonses have been issued by the sperintendent of provin- police, to saloon keepers around the district who have been, it is alleged, breaking the Sunday closing law. The informations were sworn to yesterday before Messrs. Shakespeare and Ward J. P.'s and the cases will be heard next week.

Will Remain a Few More Days.

Prof. Dorenwend on account of being very busy and not being able to see all that wished to procure some of his beautiful styles of hair goods in wigs, bangs, switches and etc. He has decided to stay two more days, his headquarters are at the Driard, anyone wishing him to call at residence can telephone or send letter to hotel to appoint a time.

A Mean Thief.

Mr. W. Herring, who takes a great deal of pride in his files of papers which he always keeps in order at the Oriental Hotel, has again been bothered by a sneak thief. Yesterday "Bill" put a lot of new illustrated papers on the table and before the day had passed many of them were gone. If the party who takes the papers is caught he will be severely dealt with.

Broke a Water Pipe.

About 11 o'clock this morning while the big steam roller was being run up and down Government street in front of the Five Sisters' block, several streams of water spurted up through the earth and gravel in front of Davidson Bros. store, flooding the street and creating quite a respectable stream. The weight of the roller evinently broke one of the supply pipes of the water system.

Strictly Cash, No Fooling.

$1 will buy either 20 pounds of rolled oats or wheat, 16 pounds of granulated or 20 pounds of brown sugar, 20 pounds of beans or peas, 15 pounds of sage or tapioca, 7 pounds of silver prunes or 9 pounds of pitted plums, or 10 pounds of raisins, 7 tins of tomatoes, corn, peas or beans, or 8 tins of salmon, 3 pounds of tea, 2 rolls of butter. "Tick" or in lots less than $1 will cost more money. Wm. Eckert, 107 Yates street.*

Death's Hand.

Henry Alexander Jorand, a native of Rolle, Switzerland, aged 77 years, died at his residence, Rocabella, yesterday afternoon, after several week's illness. The deceased to Victoria about eight years ago and opened the Rocabella boarding house. He leavs a son, several daughters and a wife to mourn his demise. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2:45 from the residence, Rocabella, and at 3 o'clock from St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

Typographical Convention.

The Typographical convention of Washington and British Columbia held at New Whatcom, closed Thursday evening and the delegates from Victoria returned last evening. They report that the convention had under consideration matters of vital importance to the craft and that Oregon had made application for permission to join the circuit. On Thursday night a grand ball was given under the auspices of the Bellingham Bay Typographical Union which was largely attended.

Do You Know Kerr & Begg?

Forty-five Government street is the place for bargains. Give K. & B. a trial. *

A Few Invitations.

Several prominent gentlemen of the city have received invitations to attend Prof. Alexander's lecture on Parenology this evening.

An Informal Call.

The U.S.S. Oliver Wolcott cast anchor in James Bay this afternoon. She is on a cruise among the islands and merely dropped in here on her way up the coast. She will remain probably until Monday.

Tapped the Treasury.

Most of the members of the local Legislature made a friendly call on the provincial treasurer this morning to receive their reward for sessional duties performed. They did not go away disappointed.

Masquerade Ball.

Will be given on the 26th instant in Omineca hall, Oriental avenue. Two silver medals will be given for best couple waltzing in costume. All those masked will be identified before entering the hall. Music will be supplied by Messrs. Bullock and Farrell of Chicago. C. McDonald, F. Vidler, managers. *

The Accident to James Bruce.

In regard to the accident to James Bruce, mentioned in yesterday's TIMES it may be stated that it occurred at the Turner block on Broad street, not at the new Driard. The cause of the accident was the slipping of a plank on which the man stepped while helping to carry an iron frame. There are hopes of saving the injured arm.

Death of Mrs. Macaulay.

Mrs. Alex. Macaulay, who has been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. P. Macaulay of this city, for a year past, died this morning. The deceased was a native of Lindsay, Ont., aged 52 years. She leaves two sons, H. C. and J. S. Macaulay of this city, and a daughter, Mrs. Radigan of Winnipeg. The body will be embalmed and sent east to-night.

Sports at the Hill.

Sports of all kinds were being engaged at the Hill this afternoon and the lucky clubs and business men who are able to have Saturday afternoon to themselves are happy again. The Y. M.C.A. and Corrig college cricket clubs engaged in an interesting game, and the Blue Bell and Orange Leaf baseball teams are playing their first match of the season, while the senior teams are practising. The lacrosse boys were also out at work.

Mission of Judaism.

Rev. Dr. E. Schrieber, rabbi of the congregation Emanuel, is in the city. Last evening he lectured at the Synagogue on the principles of Judaism, and will to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock deliver another lecture on the Mission of Judaism. The Doctor, who is one of the leading Rabbis, has just published a book on Reformed Judaism and its Pioneers, a contribution to its history. The book is the result of 15 years' labor and contains 450 pages. It contains the biographies of Moses Mendelssohn, David Friedlaender, Israel Jacobsohn, Aron Chorin, Gotthold Salomon, Abraham Kohn, Samuel Holdheim, Leopold Loew and Abraham Geiger.

Naval Notes.

H.M.S. Melpomene comes out of the dock to-day and it is expected she will leave for Behring sea on May 17th.

H.M.S. Champion goes into dock probably on Monday. She will leave for Vancouver on the 10th or 11th of May to bring over the supernumeraries that are coming from England by the C.P.R.

H.M.S. Daphne goes to Comox on Wednesday 27th and returns on the 7th of May. She will try the Canmore coal on the trip, and will return to Esquimalt on the 7th of May. She goes to Behring sea with the Melpomene on or about the 17th of May.

H.M.S. Pheasant will leave for Vancouver and Westminster on a short cruise about the middle of the week, it is expected she will go south shortly after her return.

EVERYTHING SHAPES WELL

For the Celebration of the Queen's Birthday This Year.

The meeting in the city hall Monday night, of the 24th of May celebration committee is pretty certain to be large and representative. More than usual interest is being taken in the affair, everybody is talking about it, and everybody cordially hopes that it will be the great success expected. The committee consisting of Mayor Beaven and Messrs. Turner and Robert Ward waited upon Admiral Hotham this morning and obtained his assurance that the fleet would render all the assistance in its power. It is understood the committee have a very encouraging report to make to the general meeting on Monday night. It is also understood that C Battery will play a prominent part in the proceedings through the kindness of the commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Holmes, D.A.G. With hearty accord between all the committees a splendid programme can be arranged, thousands of visitors attracted to Victoria and treated to a spectacle they will long remember with pleasure and to Victoria's credit and good advertisement.

A beautiful line of sash curtains in art shades at Spencer's Arcade. *

Razors, strops and complete line of shaving materials at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.

The Workingmen Through Their Delegates Pass Resolutions of Censure.

They Disapprove of the Government's Action in the Kennedy Matter.

The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, held last evening, was very largely attended there being several matters of importance to deal with. President Chipchase occupied the chair and most of the delegates were in their seats.

The secretary of the council, Geo. A. Grant read the following letter:

DOMINION TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL, TORONTO, April 2, 1892.

Mr. George A. Grant, Secretary Trades and Labor Council:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Yours to hand enclosing per capita tax for which please accept thanks. At the time of receipt, I was in Ottawa on business in connection with the congress, and took occasion to interview the British Columbia members on the question of Chinese immigration. Mr. Gordon, of Nanaimo, has introduced a bill increasing the tonnage allowance of ships one-half, and providing that return certificates be not allowed after four months. I am sorry to say that Messrs. Prior and Barnard will oppose the bill, Mr. Prior on the ground that there are not enough Chinese in the province, and also that they are cheapest. He also states that those were the grounds he took before and that he was endorsed by the workingmen of Victoria. If his statements are correct, kindly let me know, for if they are, we have been misled in this part of the country in regard to the organized labor of British Columbia. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, yours respectfully,

GEORGE DOWER.

After some discussion a resolution was passed condemning Col. Prior for his action and expressing the opinion that he had misrepresented the interest of British Columbia labor in the east.

After some discussion on the actions of Mr. Jno. Grant, M.P.P., in the in the House, the following resolution was carried:

"That it is the opinion of this council that the action of John Grant in the Provincial Assembly during this session has not tended toward the welfare of the constituents he represents, and we are also of the opinion that he should resign his seat in the said Assembly."

A resolution which was referred to the Legislative committee condemned the action of the House in the case of the Kennedy brothers was also passed. The resolution expressed the opinion that the action of the House was an interference with the liberty of the press, the true, and only safeguard of the people's liberties.

A FLOURISHING INDUSTRY.

The Okell and Morris Fruit Preserving Company Extending Its Limits.

Messrs. Okell and Morris, of the Victoria Fruit Preserving Company, began business late in 1891, and notwithstanding the many drawbacks incident to such a late start their business has increased to such an enormous extent that their limited capital has been found insufficient to meet the demand. Orders have poured in upon the firm from all points, even from distant England, and they have received assurances from Montreal and Toronto that their goods can be handled in any quantity. The present establishment is situated at the end of Rock Bay bridge, close to Colvin's ship yard. A visit there this morning by a TIMES reporter showed that the firm are cramped for space to carry on their large business.

To meet the increasing demand for their goods a limited liability company has been formed, with $50,000 capital, divided into 5000 shares at $10 each. The company will acquire and take over the business now carried on by Messrs. Okell and Morris as preserve manufacturers. The officers of the company for the first three months are Messrs. Okell, Morris and J. Holland, and the principal place of business is to be in this city. The company propose to erect a fine large establishment with a first class plant for the purpose of preserving, etc., and it is expected that a start will be made about the end of May. The shares are going very rapidly, the public evidently seeing a good thing in this scheme. Already a great number of orders have been booked for the coming season; prospects are bright and encouraging. Messrs. Okell & Morris have put up since they started business the enormous quantity of 80,000 pounds of plums, the whole of which has been sold. The new company expect to put up over 420,000 pounds when they get their new works running this summer. It is seldom that any company or firm attains such enthusiastic demand for its products as Messrs. Okell & Morris have experienced, and this only attests the superior quality of goods they manufacture. A good reputation is the most valuable part of any firm's business outfit, and without doubt the confidence with which Messrs. Okell & Morris have inspired the public and the markets will be ably maintained by the company. An important feature of the concern is the strong bid which they intend to make for the markets of the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. The company realize there is an immense and lucrative field there for British Columbia enterprise, and they will place Victoria manufactured goods of peerless quality on the table of the squatter and in the mansion of the farming prince at prices that eastern manufacturers will find it impossible to beat. To compete with the enormous importations of California fruits and preserves is another object of the company. They feel confident that they can serve the British Columbia public with goods not only the equal of the famed California production, but at prices that cannot be approached by any foreign exporters. Not only fruits but mince meats, canned tomatoes, peas, beans, vegetables of all kinds, essences, jams, jellies, marmalades, syrups, dried and evaporated berries, pickles, fish, etc., will be handled by the company. The orange marmalade of the firm has found great favor already and there is a steadily increasing demand for it. The company's motto will be the best goods at the most reasonable prices.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Happenings Among the Secret Organizations—St. George's Banquet.

The B. C. St. George's Society will, this evening, celebrate St. George's Day by a banquet at the New York Hotel.

Columbia Lodge, No. 2, I.O.O.F., last evening paid a fraternal visit to Acme Lodge No. 14.

The District Grand Master and his deputy, A.F. & A.M., are at the Mission installing a new lodge.

Work in the second and third degree was done at least evening's meeting of Victoria-Columbia Lodge, A.F. & A.M.

A meeting will be held shortly for the purpose of electing officers of the newly organized Canton Militant of the I. O. O. F. There are about 30 members, but they cannot obtain a charter until the officers have been elected.

At a meeting of the Board of Union of the I.O.O.F., held last evening, it was decided to renovate the Hall on Douglas street.

The members of the I. O. O. F. of Washington and British Columbia, are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the celebration to be held in Seattle next week, commencing Monday. A great many members of this city, with their families, will go over to-morrow evening, but the large majority will go over on Monday.

The members of the I.O.O.F. will attend the Methodist Church on Sunday, May 1st.

All the lodges C.O.O.F. (M.U.) will attend church to-morrow, the city lodges going to St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and the district lodges to St. Luke's, Cedar Hill.

Loyal Pride of the West lodge C.O.O.F. (M.U.) held their regular meeting last evening at which an invitation was received from Fernwood lodge to cooperate with them in a church parade on Sunday, the 24th inst. The invitation was accepted.

The regular meeting of the Young Men's Institute will be held on Monday evening.

The Uniformed Knights of Pythias meet for drill on Monday night.

Her Face Her Fortune.

Is commonly said of famous beauties. She who uses with artistic taste Wisdom's Famous Robertine has fortune in the possessing of a complexion to which nothing but the blush of the rose or the freshness of the lily can be compared. This preparation is just what it is claimed to be—the most delightful toilet article and only perfect beautifier known. Read the testimonials from famous artists, celebrated chemists and eminent physicians. D. E. Campbell, agent.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
52 Government street, Victoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE WESTSIDE
THE
Mantle and Jacket House of the Province.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT
Containing Twenty-Five Dozen Mantles, Jackets and Capes,
JUST RECEIVED.

THE THIRD SHIPMENT THIS SEASON

We are constantly receiving the very latest novelties in this department, direct from the manufacturers. Inspection invited. Showroom upstairs.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

BY EXPRESS:

New Millinery
Just to hand in all the newest shapes

NEW JACKETS

NEW CAPES

Flowers,
Bibbons,
&c.,
&c.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE

We have opened

PARASOLS
New shades and designs, fresh from the manufacturers.

The old reliable
Brussels Kid Gloves
4-Button, $1.00;
6-Button, $1.25.

Inspect our seasonable novelties in
DRESS GOODS.

J. PARTRIDGE, 86 YATES ST.

R. F. TOLMIE. C. A. COOPER. F. S. FINDLEY.
TOLMIE LAND CO.
NOTARIES PUBLIC. CONVEYANCERS.

Half-acre lots between the Gorge and Burnside roads, adjoining residence of A. J. McLellan, Esq., at $750.
Best and cheapest lots on the Work Estate, $550 each.
A few bargains in business property on Government, Douglas, Yates and Fort streets.
Residential lots in James Bay.
Some fine farms and acreage in Victoria, Lake and Saanich Districts.
An improved Chicken Ranch.

No. 16 TROUNCE AVENUE.

JUST ARRIVED:
A consignment of
Alex. Smith & Co's Celebrated MOQUETTE
The greatest American Parlor Carpet of the age.
ELEGANT DESIGNS,
Beautifully blended colors, and remarkable for durability.
THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE COMPANY.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Beaven Takes the Attorney-General to Task for Lowering the Dignity of the House.

The Municipal Bill Again Amended and the Consolidated Bill Finally Passed.

The House Finishes Business Last Night---Prorogation Takes Place To-day.

FRIDAY, April 22, 1892.

[Continued from yesterday.]

In moving that the House do now adjourn, after the disposal of the Kennedy motion, Mr. Beaven said he wished to refer to the extraordinary conduct of the House, and also to that of the member for the Islands in moving to shut off debate on a subject which was of vital interest to the country, the people of the province and the status of the Assembly. Honorable members said the unusual course had been taken to maintain the dignity of the House. The President of the Council expressed the opinion that this House had greater powers than those of other provinces, and had practically the same powers as the British House of Commons. If this was so the House had power to prevent the courts interfering in the matter. If the House had all this power the Attorney-General would not satisfy himself with persecuting the publishers of the Columbian. The next thing he would be doing would be to impeach the judiciary, which would be a novel sight. It would appear that the Attorney-General wanted to silence judges. He had bulldozed the press, even going so far as to bring an action for libel against the Government organ, and he would only have to take one step further to silence the judiciary. They should have the whole thing or nothing. He expressed surprise at the remark of the President of the Council, who was reported in the Colonist as charging him with applauding when the Kennedy brothers were brought before the bar of the House.

Hon. Mr. Pooley rose and said he had made no such statement.

Mr. Beaven accepted this disclaimer, and proceeding said he had felt humiliated at the Government's exhibition of a little brief authority in bringing the Kennedy brothers before the bar of the House. The House in doing this made itself the object of ridicule all over the continent. If any one should be impeached for lowering the dignity of the House, it should be the Attorney-General, who had brought disgrace upon the House by his vindictive action in this matter. If he were as vindictive as the Attorney-General he would move to have him impeached, but he would not lower and disgrace himself to humiliate anyone. He also referred to the remarks of the Premier and the "gentlemanly and genial" member for Comox, who had charged him with shirking the vote when the matter was first brought up. The reason why he had refrained from voting was simply because he thought the Government was about to take a false step, and he was not prepared to vote without investigating the charges, and reading the article complained of. The proper course for the House to have taken, if it wished to uphold its dignity, would have been to take no notice of the publications. In forcibly bringing the publishers of the Columbian before the bar of the House, these men were made famous as martyrs throughout the civilized world. They were champions of the liberty of the press, and their actions contrasted strongly with the star chamber proceedings of the House. It was absurd to say the House was the highest court in the land, when the principles of British justice were violated, and men convicted without receiving a hearing. If members thought a libel had been committed the matter should be tried in the courts, and no fair minded man could expect justice to be done before such a political and partizan organization as the House. He remarked sarcastically that he hoped the Attorney-General would go as far as he could to maintain the dignity of the House and not allow the courts to interfere. The honor of the House depended upon the manner in which it conducted itself, and he did not think the action taken in this frivolous matter would add to its honor and dignity, or win for it the respect of the province or the world. The result of this, he prophesied, would be that at the next election they would see one or two of the Kennedys sitting in the House as members, while the present Government would be removed from positions of authority.

Mr. Speaker stated that Mr. Beavne's remarks were not in order, but as he did not wish to be too harsh or be considered unjust he had allowed him to proceed. No further remarks on the libel question would be allowed.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Hon. Mr. Pooley rose to a question of privilege. He took objection to a report in the Colonist which made him censure Mr. Beaven for applauding yesterday. He had used no such words as were attributed to him.

TO APPROPRIATE MONEY.

The Bill to appropriate money for public service of the province, on report was adopted, and read a third time and passed.

LAND REGISTRY BILL.

The above bill was also adopted on report, and finally passed.

C. W. C. AND. C. N. RAILWAY.

The House went into committee on the Canada Western Central and Canada Northern Railway Bill, Mr. Horne in the chair. At the request of Mr. Rogers an amendment was made to the bill, requiring that in the event of any agreement for the construction of a main line road, a provision shall be inserted for connecting with the town of Barkerville.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete.

The House then rose for recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

VICTORIA AND SIDNEY RAILWAY.

The above railway subsidy bill on motion of the Finance Minister was given its second reading.

The House then went into committee to consider the bill, Mr. Sword in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Davie proposed to add a new section, exempting the company from taxation for 10 years after the completion of the railway.

Mr. Beaven objected to this amendment making the terms more favorable to the company could not be made without a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, or a Minister giving notice that the Crown had given consent to the change in the bill.

The Chairman declared the amendment out of order.

On motion of Mr. Eberts the committee rose to ask the Speaker's opinion on the question.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the objection could not be taken in committee, and the chairman was obliged to put the amendment. It was for the House to guard the rights of the crown, not the committee.

The House went into committee again and the amendment was carried.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete; but on the suggestion of the Speaker the adoption of the report was held over till the consent of the crown was obtained.

ANOTHER SUBSIDY.

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway subsidy bill was also read a second time on motion of Hon. Mr. Turner.

The House went into committee to consider the bill, which was reported complete to the House. The report was adopted and the bill read a third time and passed.

MUNICIPAL BILL.

Mr. Beaven's Municipal Bill was taken up on report.

Mr. Grant moved the following amendment:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the 'Municipal Act, 1891,' or any amendments thereto, any applicant for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer, or other fermented or intoxicating liquor in any hotel, or building intended for an hotel, containing not less than thirty rooms, used or to be used for hotel purposes, shall not be required to obtain a petition or requisition signed by lot owners or householders, or the wives of either, for the granting of such license, but application shall be made direct to the Board of Licensing Commissioners not less than thirty days before the sitting of said Board, through the clerk of said Board; notice of such application shall be published in some newspaper circulating in the municipality where such application is made for a space of at least thirty days before the sitting of said Board, and the Board of Licensing Commissioners shall have power to grant such license for the term of one year, or to renew the same upon the expiration thereof, if, in the opinion of a majority of the Board then present, such grant or renewal is in the public interest."

Mr. Beaven raised the point of order that the amendment was the same as one already voted down and should not be considered.

Mr. Speaker thought it was materially the same, but the *modus operandi* was different. He asked the House to decide whether the amendment should be considered.

The House by a vote of 16 to 13 decided to consider the amendment.

Mr. Turner moved as an amendment that a notice should be posted on the building seeking a license. This amendment to the amendment was passed.

The amendment was also resolved in the affirmative on the following division:

Ayes—Messrs. Turner, Martin, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Nason, Horne, Smith, Punch, Sword, Mackenzie, Grant—16.

Nays—Messrs. Milne, Beaven, Brown, Keith, Forster, Cotton, Kitchen, Semlin, Booth, Hunter—10.

The following new section was added on motion of Mr. Beaven:

"Where the election of a municipal council, or of any member thereof, has been avoided by the courts, no by-law, contract, or other proceeding entered into, passed, or taken by the council prior to such avoidance of its election, or of the election of a member thereof, shall, if otherwise within the jurisdiction and powers of such council, be invalidated or in any manner attacked by reason only of such avoidance of an election as aforesaid."

The following was inserted as section 146a:

"When debentures have been issued by a municipal council under a by-law, and such by-law has not been questioned in a court of competent jurisdiction for a period of six months next after the passage of the same, the by-law and the debentures issued thereunder, or such thereof as may yet be unpaid, shall be valid and binding on the corporation, and shall not be quashed or set aside an any ground whatever."

The report as amended was adopted.

By consent of the House the standing orders were suspended to permit of the introduction of the Municipal Bill consolidated up to date. The bill was read a first and second time, Mr. Beaven explaining the changes he had made.

The House went into committee, the bill being taken as read, and reported complete to the House. The report was adopted and the bill read a third time and passed.

The House then rose for recess.

EVENING SESSION.

House resumed business at 8 p.m.

Hon. Mr. Beaven gravely returned thanks to some benevolent member who had kindly placed a bag full of particularly sticky candy in his desk. Some member accused the hon. member from Comox. Hon. Mr. Pooley said it was without precedent that a Government member should attempt to "taffy" the hon. Leader of the Opposition. (Governmental laughter and grim Opposition smiles.)

Mr. Grant asked the Premier the following question: If the Dominion House of Commons refuse to grant a charter, during this session, to the "Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company," will this Government protect the rights conferred upon said company by the Legislature during the present sitting of the House?

Hon. Mr. Robson—Certainly, the Government will in every way protect the rights of the company as granted under their charter.

THE WATER RIGHTS QUESTION.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved on consideration of the report on bill (No. 35A) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873,'" or on the motion to read the bill a third time, to leave out clause 14, as inserted in the bill on 12th April, 1892, on the motion of the honorable member for Cowichan, Mr. Croft.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said that he had been requested by the City Council to express their view on this question. The opinions of the council were published in the daily press after the meeting held in the City Hall last Saturday evening.

Hon Mr. Davie said that it had been agreed that the Esquimalt water works were to furnish a good supply of water to Victoria West at all times. There was one thing wanting in the bill and that was the lack of a provision in case of fire. Unless something were put in the bill to meet this requirement he would have to support the motion of the hon. leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Grant said he wanted to deal fairly with corporations in all respects; he thought the Esquimalt Water Company could furnish water to these hydrants just as the city would if they were supplying the water. He then read from the statute regarding the question and argued the injustice of allowing the city to have the exclusive water privileges in Victoria West. He thought the corporation of Victoria had trespassed upon private rights. He did not think the proposition of Messrs. Beaven, Milne and Davie a fair and equitable one. He would never be a party to any injustice to any one, be he Siwash, Chinaman or white man. He believed he could put himself in the other man's place in an argument as well as any man in this House, and unless a man could do that he could not properly judge the case.

Dr. Milne said Mr. Grant should have stood up for the rights of Victoria. He did not want to deprive any company of its rights if it had a right to these rights. Victoria was extending its wings on every side and had been acting well within her powers. The whole object of this clause were to enhance the revenues of this private company; they were encroaching upon the city limits.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said he never heard anything so totally foolish or displaying more ignorance than the speech of Dr. Milne.

Dr. Milne—Thanks. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Pooley then said the city had done nothing to help the growth of Esquimalt district, but when the Esquimalt Water Works Company proposed to supply this portion of Esquimalt district the city stepped in and wanted to extend their system. He had lived 21 years in Esquimalt district and knew what he was talking about. Whenever there was anything to gain the city was always ready to step in. He ridiculed the action of the council in leaving the matter to the mayor to do as he pleased.

Hon. Mr. Beaven objected to Mr. Pooley misrepresenting him and explained his position.

Mr. Pooley said he had based his remarks upon what he had seen in the press. The Esquimalt Water Works Company had taxes to pay, the corporation of Victoria none; the latter could fight with the taxpayers' money and use as much or as little as they choose. It was not a fair fight.

Hon. Mr. Turner said as a member for the city of Victoria he agreed with Messrs. Beaven and Milne, but in protecting the city's right they should be careful not to do any injustice to any company. The city of Victoria had her work cut out to supply the eastern portion, let alone the west. In some measure they were under a debt to the Esquimalt Water Works Company for coming forward as it had. The company could supply Victoria West with as good if not better water than was obtainable in Victoria city, at a lower price and more of it; greater pressure. The people of Victoria West wanted it also, therefore he could not support the motion.

Mr. Hunter argued that there was no appreciable difference between corporations. Corporate powers were always the same. He then gave statistics regarding water, prices of supply, etc. The citizens of Victoria were paying just ½ now for water to what they had paid before the construction of the waterworks. The Esquimalt Waterworks Company had begun work already and inside of two years the city of Victoria West and the Esquimalt peninsula would be supplied with the purest water obtainable.

Hon. Mr. Davie offered an amendment making it compulsory for the Esquimalt Waterworks Company to supply a stated number of fire hydrants free of charge for the water.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he should prefer to see the clause struck out altogether.

Mr. Booth could not see that the city of Victoria was being hardly dealt with in the matter. He thought the clause should stand as it was for the benefit of the people.

The amendment carried; the original amendment of course falling to the ground.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved to amend clause one to read 1892 instead of 1891. He felt himself at a loss what to do in regard to the withdrawal of the bill, which had been left at his discretion by the council. Many of the speakers did not understand the question clearly. Finally he moved the adoption of the report, which was carried. The bill was read a third time and passed.

CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY.

The report of the Canadian Western Railway bill was proposed adopted, but Hon. Mr. Beaven called a halt on this swift procedure as he had an amendment to offer.

Hon. Mr. Robson—"Oh, what's the use of taking up time like this?"

Hon. Mr. Beaven—Ah, I'm certain the hon. gentleman will support this. (Laughter.) The Chinese clause was then produced, Mr. Beaven saying the people of this city did not wish the infliction of hordes of Chinese such as swarmed in while the C.P.R. was being built. The amendment was put and lost, 17 to 10. The report was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

FROM HIS HONOR.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor with the following bills:

Recommending the passage of an act to grant certain lands to the city of Victoria.

Returning for consideration an act entitled the British Columbia Railway Act and recommending some changes in the wording.

Returning for reconsideration the Companies Act.

Returning for reconsideration the Coal Mines Act.

Returning for reconsideration the Nelson Electric Light Company's Act.

Returning for reconsideration the Juries Act.

Returning for reconsideration the Sumas Water Works Company's Act.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved that the bill re lands to the city of Victoria be referred to a committee of the whole. The House went into committee on the act, Mr. Martin in the chair. Committeee rose and reported the act. Leave was granted to introduce the bill, it was read a first and second time, committed, read a third time and passed.

The order of the third reading of the Companies Act was discharged, that some amendments might be inserted, after which the bill was read a third time and passed.

The B. C. Railway Act followed the same course. The amendments were offered by the Attorney-General. Mr. Brown thought there was not the shadow of reason in the reasons advanced by the Attorney-General for these amendments. He thought the Attorney-Generaal was working in the interests of certain gentlemen in whom he had taken a good deal of interest lately, namely, the Kennedy Brothers. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kitchen said a number of private interests would be seriously affected if these amendments were allowed to pass. The amendments were read a second time and put through the usual stages.

The other bills sent down by the Lieutenant-Governor took the same course.

THE LAST KICK.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved a question of privilege on the TIMES regarding the assertion that he had used the expression "going on their knees." He denied the reporter's remark and could not understand how it could have been put in his mouth. He had always contended that a simple apology was all that was necessary. It was unfair and unjust to make him state otherwise.

BUSINESS FINISHED.

The Premier announced that all the business being finished he would move that the House adjourn until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when the Lieutenant-Governor would prorogue the House.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

MRS. McGREGOR,

MIDWIFE,

Has removed to No. 137 Cormorant St., above Blanchard.

fe27

MUNICIPAL.

VICTORIA CRESCENT, from its intersection with McClure street, to Quadra street, is closed to traffic during removal of rock, until further notice.

S. T. STYLES,
Chairman Street Committee.

Victoria, March 3rd, 1892. mh3

Special Montreal Advertisements.

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For Axes, Tools, Taps, Dies; also, Spring Steel, Locomotive Tires and Mild Steel Castings.

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WATSON & HALL'S is the best place in Victoria for choice Groceries. They have just received a fresh stock of the following brands of choice pickles:

Crosse & Blackwell's Plain and Mustard Pickles
Stuffed Cucumber and Gherkins
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And preparations have been made for his arrival by

A. B. ERSKINE,

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ever seen in Victoria. They are worth seeing.

THE PRICES ARE NOT DIRT CHEAP,

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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The entire stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishings will be sold at cost for cash, as the business must be closed out at an early date.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED

For the purchase of the entire Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures and Good-will of the business. The business has been established for thirty years, and is well known in the province. Any person purchasing the business can secure a lease of the premises on favorable terms. For full information apply on the premises.

McLEAN & STEWART.

Dated the 25th March, 1892. mh26-tf

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Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business.

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1y W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

WANDERING THROUGH GALICIA.

How the People Fare Under the Rule of the Austrian Government.

Interesting Account of the Manner of Life of the Bands of Mountaineers.

CRACOW, Austria, March 26.—There are two European Galicias. Each of these in their peasant life possesses great interest to the traveler. Spanish Galicia, comprising the northwestern Spanish provinces of Pontenedra, Lugo, Corunna and Orense, will ever hold for me the most tender recollections. Its Gallegan folk are the bravest, most patient and loyal in all the world.

The other Galicia is less tender and winsome in any of its aspects. It is indeed immeasurably more somber and tragic. It is Austrian Poland.

Every one remembers the history of ancient Poland; its line of warrior kings; its splendid and unrewarded victories for Christianity over the Turks; its great universities; even its wonderful mediæval literature; its kingly commoners and its peasant kings, and the final treachery of Russia's Catherine, which led to repeated dismemberment and partition of old Poland by Russia, Germany and Austria, with the horrors of a hundred years of insurrection, murder, slavery and despotism that followed.

It is all too horrible to dwell upon. Austria's portion out of the Polish murder and rapine—Galicia—comprises an area of over 30,000 square miles, bounded north and east by Russia, on the south by Hungary and Bukovina, and on the west by Prussian and Austrian Silesia. Fully 6,000,000 souls occupy this area.

Of these about 2,225,000 are Poles. Fully 2,000,000 are Rusniaks—interchangeably called Russinen, Ruthenens and Ruthenians, whom I shall call Ruthenians in these papers, and who are of Russian stock and tongue. A million and a half are Jews. The remainder are about equally divided between Austrian and Russian Germans.

Almost the entire nobility are of Polish extraction and are country loving and living people. The peasantry are all Poles and Ruthenians. It will be therefore readily seen that nearly the entire inhabitants of Galician towns and cities are Polish Jews and Germans, the former greatly predominating. To illustrate, this ancient city whose population does not exceed 50,000 souls, contains 28,000 Jews. Lemberg, commercially the leading city of Galicia, has 60,000 Jews among its 100,000 people. And I have the word of a friend, a Canadian resident of Kolomea, that among the 28,000 inhabitants of the latter city more than 21,000 are Jews.

Practically, then, Austrian Galicia presents for study four classes—the Polish and Ruthenian peasantry, who, while theoretically free men, are more slavish than slaves; the ancient Polish nobility, who are either rich and great enough to live almost regally in Berlin, London or Paris, or home loving enough to live upon their own estates something after the simple and patriarchal manner of Count Tolstoi, not very far to the north of them; the Jews, who financially own both peasant and master body and soul, as well as all business affairs of every name and nature; and the military, who relentlessly control them all.

These uniformed tyrants are in every railway carriage or station. They accompany every coach. They dog the stranger from hotel to countryside and back again with imperturbable effrontery. They enter the home at will, and by their godless presence sully every sanctuary and pollute every shrine; while spies are so thick—swarming among all classes in the guise of officials, merchants, artisans, laborers, peasants, and comprising in one form or other more than one-twentieth of the entire population—that the very air is said to "listen" in Galicia.

Despite all this, the Austrian Poles of Galicia live "*In Paradisa*" in contrast with their brethren ten miles north of this city, in Russian Poland. The electoral reform law of 1873 gave the Galician Poles direct elections to the Vienna assembly by districts, thus breaking down the old clannish national Polish interest. The government has wisely encouraged agricultural reforms and awakened an emulative spirit between native Poles and Ruthenians and many small but thriving German agricultural colonies. And among other sensible things it has done the one thing which should be first and best done in every farming community in the world—built roads that will vie in their enduring qualities with the finest to be found in England or New England.

Indeed, in wandering through Galicia I am not certain but that I would count these grand Galician roads as the greatest of all blessings of all time to the peasant Poles. Their general direction has been governed by the course of the great chain of Carpathian mountains which forms the Hungarian boundary on the south.

Away down in the southeast corner of Bukovina, over against wild and untraversed Bessarabia and wilder Moldavia this great artery of Galician life and commerce begins. Thence to the northeast it passes through Kolomea, which has recently come into prominence from being the base of operations in the new Galician petroleum fields. Thence through the valley of the Pruth into the valley of the Dniester, it touches ancient Stanislawow, whence it bears north to Lemberg, the central and greatest city of Galicia. From Lemberg it winds, like the Carpathians, around to the west and passes through this ancient Polish capital and thence on to Moravia and Vienna.

On this mighty thoroughfare, fully 700 English miles in length, are all the great market towns of Galicia, and despite her newer railways, which for the most part run parallel with it, pass to and fro to this day most of the goods and products which the "circles" of Galicia exchange with each other, the rude products of Moldavia and Bessarabia, the cattle from the great steppes which reach the Austrian and German abattoirs, the willow carts of fancy wares from Austria to Russia, and all the innumerable and unnamable goods and wares which are smuggled into Russia.

Many highways equally well built run parallel with this main artery for shorter distances. Three great roads intersect it from north to south. One in the east runs south from Bukovina into Transylvania. In central Galicia another, starting at Lemberg, passes south, cutting through the Carpathian range, to Munkacs, in Hungary. The third zigzags southward from this city, passing into Hungary through the valley of the Arva, at the western base of the Tatra mountains. I am thus explicit regarding the thoroughfares of Galicia because without this those who travel with me can hardly know Galician folk and their ways. Their roads furnish the outward seeming of their lives and affairs. Upon these roads every form of traffic, tending to and from a score of countries and sharply defined peoples, is seen. From them every variation in outdoor daily life, aspect of quaint husbandry, ceremonial between classes and hint and tint of peculiarity and color in national fact and feeling, comes close and clear to the traveler upon his legs. And I have nowhere else in Europe seen such a variety and wealth of roadside shrines.

I should think that in the two or three thousand miles of the great stone roads of Galicia a huge wooden or stone crucifix, or a tiny brick or stone shrine, might be found on the average at the distance of every half an English mile. Most of the crucifixes are of wood hewn out of beech or oaken logs. Whether of wood or stone, as if from some great burden, every one leans, and this very leaning lends a strangely suggestive sadness and loneliness to the landscape.

They are most frequent in districts nearest the Carpathians, which form the Hungarian boundary. The Ruthenian peasants being of Russian stock are all Greek Catholics, and the Polish Galicians are without exception Roman Catholics. They are equally pious, and you can never pass crucifix or shrine without witnessing a group of both in rapt devotion, many of whom are groveling prostrate upon the earth before these sacred reminders of Calvary. At Whitsuntide one will see crowds of these simple and pious devotees crawling upon all fours, while trailing huge wooden crosses from their necks and shoulders, around every roadside shrine in all Galicia.

At the little Inn where I tarry in Cracow I made the acquaintance of a youth of twenty who had tired of Tatras peasant life, and had come to the great city to seek his fortune as a kellner or servitor.

He had led the dog's life of the city inn long enough to pine for his old mountain life with an unutterable longing. I bought his freedom of his landlord master for eighty marks, and thus secured the most grateful and devoted guide traveler ever knew to the shepherd hut homes of the wild and almost untraversed Tatra mountains.

These comprise a western spur of the Carpathian range, where the latter, between Galicia and Hungary, are broken by the great panoramic valley of Arva, and reappear beyond in lesser ranges, such as the Liptau and Neutra mountains and the Little Carpathian range. The entire region reminds one strikingly of the wilder and grander portions of the English lake district, where the lordly Helvellyn rears his craggy, mist crowned crest above the shadowy vale of St. John; only that the elevations are vastly higher; the glens and valleys more dark and shadowy; the cascades more impressive and sublime, and the forests more deep, vast and impenetrable to all save those who know their secret ways; while the splendid olden sturdy Umbrian peasantry of English Westmoreland and Cumberland, who are both shepherds and agriculturists, have here their congeners in a purely shepherd peasantry whose lives and ways have been changeless for more than a thousand years.

We went by rail to the little village of Jordanow, and crossed a northern spur of the Tatra, thus coming directly into the valley of the Arva and the great highway from Cracow to Buda-Pesth. Along this road we tramped for a day in company with every manner of picturesque fellow traveler, lodged at Arva Varallya, and the next morning set our faces toward the east and the Tatra heights.

The glories of this mountain journey were unrivaled. Wild, rugged, grand nature, unchanged from creation by the hand of man, was mine for complete enjoyment. This, too, was entrancingly varied by occasional simultaneous views of a marvelous character. Our way led mainly along the southern or Hungarian slopes; but now and then my guide, Ludvig, who seemed to move straight as the flight of a mountain bird to his own eerie, brought me to the very peaks of the dividing heights.

To the north the country sloped across Galicia along the great Polish plain into Russia Poland. Winter still held all this land of terror and famine in its steely grasp. Only in Galicia, and especially in some of the sheltered southern valleys beside the Carpathians, were the greens and gladness of spring beginning to be manifest. To the south, another clime; indeed, another world. Hungary, land of wine and dance and song, encircled by its mighty wreath of mountains and visible as far as Buda-Pesth, lay spread before our gaze, a disk of throbbing green and bloom.

That night we came to Ludvig's people. The reunion was touching and joyful. Between 200 and 300 souls comprised this one mountain side band. Perhaps there are 100,000 folk of the same sort in the Tatra range. They are all shepherds, principally goatherds, and the number of animals they care for must reach millions. For about four months of the winter they retire to such towns as Niedzwiec, Jablonka, Neumarkt, Thurdorin, Dunajec, Mdgura, Rupisko and Kriwan—although many remain in their huts upon the mountains, profiting by woodcraft in trapping and snaring animals and birds—so filling up and overcrowding the villages that they become winter cities.

They call themselves Podhalians. Their language is a mixture or dialect of the ancient Magyar and the Germanic tongue. Their food is simply oats, either boiled into a thick porridge or made into a thin bread of oatmeal and salt, baked before the coals like the Scotch "bannock," goat milk whey, the wild mountain fruits and such small game as they can secure in the mountain forests. They neither have nor wish any other. Unlike the Galician peasant, who is a slave to brandy, and the Hungarian peasant, who loves and can secure good and cheap wine, they drink no liquor of any sort whatever, and are huge in frame, handsome in face and physique, robust and powerful, and live to an extraordinary old age.

The band which I visited was a fair example of them all. It had just come upon the southern slopes of the mountains from the valleys with its herds, but its members had already built a mountain village of thirty huts. These were made of tree limbs, bark and leaves, large and comfortable, but all opening to the south. All the band, including women, were dressed in the untanned skins of the goat, with hoods and sandals of the same material. They do not remain long in these sylvan huts, but as the summer advances leave them, never to return to the same structures, for the higher grazing lands, where new homes are built with each change of location. Each band really comprises one immense family, patriarchal in system, and, as nearly as I could judge, to a great extent communal in regard to their little gainings. By nature they are full of sentiment, and are rude poets and artists of no mean quality. The mountain glens around them constantly re-echo their wild and endless vocal melodies, and the exultant notes of the cziganok and the splendid enthusiasm of their movements thrill one when of an evening they engage in the czardas, as only these strong legged mountaineers can whirl and leap in this weird Hungarian national dance. They are Arcadians pure and simple; simple, good and pure.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

MR. CAMPBELL'S ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR:—I wish, with your permission, to verify the statement made by you in your issue of the 21st inst., to the effect that no blame was attached to the conductor or motoneer of the tramcar. I was the only passenger standing on the rear platform at the time of the accident, and although I sympathize with Mr. Campboll in his delicate health, yet will not allow that any blame can be attached to the conductor for negligence. Whence the car was stopped at Trounce avenue to allow a gentleman to alight, Mr. Campbell made no sign to the conductor of his desire to alight also, but retained his seat until the car was again moving. At the first sign the whistle was blown for the car to be stopped, but Mr. Campbell persisted in leaving the car before it could possibly have been stopped, heedless of the warning of the conductor. Mr. Campbell in his letter in your issue of last evening, admits that the car was almost at a standstill, as will be seen from his statement that when stopped the car was only ten feet away from the spot where he fell, and "during all the time this was occurring" (while the car was going ten feet) Mr. Campbell says the conductor was "staring at him." So were also one or two gentlemen (?) who were standing nearer to him than was the unlucky conductor, and who were therefore much more to blame.

I do not make this statement to, in any way offend Mr. Campbell, but simply to defend a class of workmen who are compelled to accept all the abuse a grumbling public will cover them with, and cannot, if they would, say a word in defence. J. W. P.

The Latest.

Photographs on handkerchiefs, book marks, etc., will not break, wash out or fade, see samples at Jones & Co., 60 Yates street.

The Steam Laundry, Yates street, is doing washing for white people, will give employment to white people, more washing, more employment.

All kinds of cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF MILK

Why pay such extravagant prices for Milk and Cream, when by diluting HIGHLAND BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM you can obtain a much more delicious article for use on on the table or in the kitchen for less money. It has no equal as an INFANTS' FOOD. Ask your grocer for it.

JOSEPH SEARS

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c.

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FOR SALE.

ONE POOL TABLE, nearly new (5 ft. x 10 ft) by Brunswick, Balke & Co., with balls, cues and usual fittings complete. Can be seen by applying to the steward at the Victoria Club Fort street, Victoria. au23 tf

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AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE,

Tuesday and Wednesday

APRIL 26, 27.

Grand Amateur Operatic Performance

—OF—

Gilbert and Sullivan's Opera,

The Pirates of Penzance

In Aid of the funds of the

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

ADMISSION $1.00 and 50 Cents.

Reserved seats at Waitt's Music Store on and after Thursday. Ap 19

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE

A GRAND CONCERT AND

MILITARY : DRILL

Under the Auspices of the Young Ladies's Institute on

Wednesday April 27th,

At the New

R. C. CATHEDRAL

For the benefit of the building fund. The Ladies will be assisted by the

Band of H.M.S. Warspite.

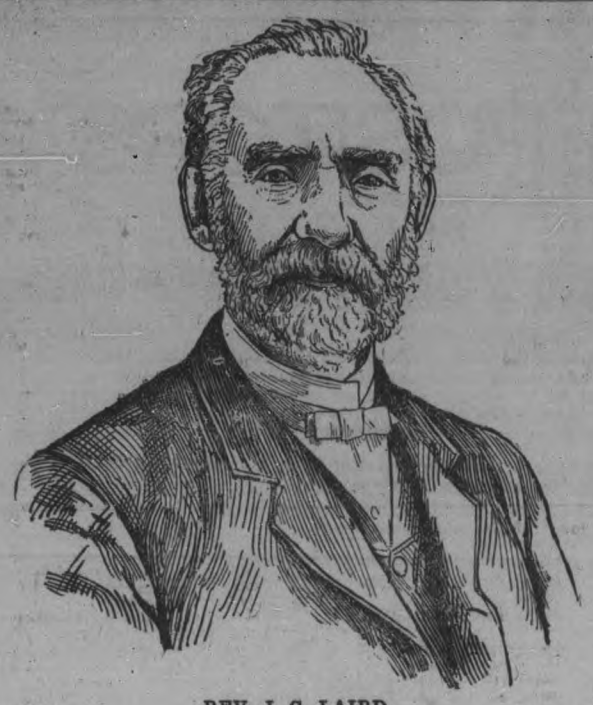
The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental solos and selections, tableaux, recitations, and will conclude with a series of

BARBELL EXERCISES IN COSTUME.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; entertainment to commence at 8 sharp.

Admission 50 Cents; Children 25 Cents.

☞ The church will be lighted by electricity and the programme will be performed upon a stage specially erected. Ap 19-td



REV. J. G. LAIRD.

A PAST PRESIDENT OF THE TORONTO CONFERENCE.

A Well-known and Respected Minister of the Methodist Church Tells What Paine's Celery Compound has Done for Him—Magnetism, Electricity and Mineral Springs Failed in the Work—Strong, Clear and Honest Testimony That Should Give Fresh Hope to Every Sufferer.

The character and standing of individuals who testify in favor of Paine's Celery Compound is of itself sufficient proof of the great worth and efficacy of that noble remedy. No other medicine known to the people of Canada has ever come forward with such honest and convincing letters. No other medicine has been favored in the same degree by the best class of Canadians, who have not considered it derogatory to their dignity and standing to have their letters and photos published for the benefit of sufferers.

Amongst the well-known people of our country who have cause for thankfulness and joy, is the Rev. J. G. Laird, of London, Ont. For years he suffered terribly and made use of everything he could hear of—was treated by the best physicians—but no restoration came until Paine's Celery Compound was used. Mr. Laird says:—

422 King street, London, Ont., March 18th, 1892.

Wells & Richardson Co.,

DEAR SIRS:—Having received great benefit from the use of Paine's Celery Compound, it affords me pleasure to give my testimony in favor of its beneficial effects. Six years ago, this spring, I was prostrated with nervous debility. I was then closing my 38th year in the active work of the ministry in the Methodist Church. Until then I had been a strong, vigorous man, and an earnest worker in church work. Suddenly I became so prostrated that I was forced to resign my charge. I could not sleep, was afraid to be left alone, and could not refrain from shedding tears when speaking to any person. My kidneys, liver and stomach became very much weakened, so that I was a helpless invalid.

For about two years I tried everything I could hear of, such as magnetism, electricity, Clifton Springs, etc.; and applied to several physicians but obtained no permanent relief. About four years ago a friend brought me a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound; I experienced some benefit from its use; I got some more and soon realized great benefit from it. Soon I slept well, my organs and nervous system became greatly restored, and my dread of being alone was removed.

I still continue to use. If I go from home, to guard against sleeplessness, I take a supply with me. I do not expect to be made young again, as I am now in my 69th year, but I am a very different man compared with what I was four or five years ago. Had I known of this remedy when first afflicted with nervousness my conviction is that, with the Divine blessing, I would not yet be on the list of retired ministers.—Yours respectfully,

J. G. LAIRD, Methodist Minister.

In a subsequent letter, dated April 2nd, 1892, Rev. Mr. Laird says:—

I have not the slightest objection in your using my testimonial in your advertising work. I might have said more in favor of Paine's Celery Compound, as it has greatly helped me; it may be a benefit to others, and no doubt will. I am feeling very well at present; have not felt so comfortable at the opening of any spring since my first attack as I do now.

DOCTOR'S ORDERS

Sir James Grant, of Ottawa, says:—"To secure health in our Canadian climate pure wool undervests are very necessary, and I feel confident you have accomplished a good work in the production of the

"HEALTH BRAND,"

which cannot fail to meet the requirements of our people Wishing you every possible degree of success in this line of manufacture, so scientific and practical. Yours, etc."

The above speaks for itself, and every lady who desires a light, luxurious, and comfortable undervest will find all these qualities combined in the "Health Brand." Special light weights and new styles for spring and summer wear.

For sale at every dry goods store in Canada

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established in 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP.....$12,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....6,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....506,371

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.

SIR DONALD A. SMITH, PRESIDENT. HON. GEO. A. DRUMMOND, VICE-PRESIDENT.
E. S. CLOUSTON, GENERAL MANAGER.

Branches and Correspondents in all the leading Cities of the World.

Victoria Branch: Corner Bastion and Government Streets.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Savings Bank Department.—Deposits of $4.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at the highest current rates.

NELSON, KOOTENAY DISTRICT, B.C.

A branch of the Bank at this point is now ready for business.

A. J. C. GALLETLY, Manager.

75,000 CURED.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

Of Olympia, Washington.

CURES { THE LIQUOR HABIT, THE MORPHINE HABIT, THE OPIUM HABIT, THE TOBACCO HABIT, NEURASTHENIA

For information call on or address

p-29 A. H. HOOPER, RESIDENT AGENT, 38 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN CITY POUND—One Bay Horse. Will be sold at auction at City Pound Wednesday, May 4th, at 12 o'clock noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

By order of Mayor and Aldermen.

ANDREW SHAW, Poundkeeper.

Victoria, April 22nd, 1892. ap22

NOTICE.

PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of Professor Fenwick are requested to forward bill of particulars to his address, Box 104, Calgary. Such claims certified will be paid after May 20th. Accounts sent in after that date will not be recognized. Accounts due may be sent to the same address.

April 20th, 1892. a 21-1w

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts contracted by my wife or any other person on her behalf.

JOHN J. RUSSELL, Strawberry Vale Farm

Victoria Dec. 11, 1890. de12-tf

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I, Jno. T. Pierre have this day taken my father, T. W. Pierre, as partner into the business lately carried on by me as the Victoria Tailoring and Dyeing Establishment, at 100 Douglas street, and the said business will in future be carried on by us under the firm name of Jno. T. & T. W. Pierre.

All liabilities will be paid by the said Jno. T. Pierre, who will collect all bills.

Signed { Jno. T. Pierre. / T. W. Pierre.

Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1892. Ap 6-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned under the firm or style of "Braden & Stamford," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The said business will henceforth be carried on by the undersigned James Leonard Stamford, who will receive all accounts and pay all liabilities.

Dated the 26th day of March, 1892.

JOHN BRADEN, J. L. STAMFORD

m28 1m

RAILWAYS.

UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE — Tickets ON SALE —TO— OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, ST. PAUL, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS East, North and South.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS, COLONIST SLEEPERS, RECLINING CHAIR CARS AND DINERS.

STEAMERS PORTLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY 4 DAYS.

TICKETS TO AND FROM EUROPE

For rates and general information call on or address

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., Agents, 100 Government street,

W. H. HURLBURT, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt. 54 Washington street, Portland Oregon.

ap12

FOR THE NORTH

The Steamer BARBARA BOSCOWITZ —WILL SAIL ON— MONDAY, APRIL 25th

From Porter's Wharf for Fort Simpson, Naas and way ports.

For freight or passage apply to CAPT. J. D. WARREN, 22 Trounce Avenue.

ap23

YACHT "ANGERONA" FOR SALE.

THE FAST STEAM YACHT "ANGERONA," of 14 tons, can be seen at the foot of Herald street. For particulars apply to JAMES HUNTER, 154 Government St.

ap12-1m

SING :: KEE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at shortest Notice.

Contracts Taken.

24 HERALD STREET, - - - - VICTORIA, B.C.

f.15-3m

TENDERS.

TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A brick or stone Presbyterian Church in Nanaimo, B. C., will be received by Mr. Alexander Shaw, secretary of building committee, up to 6 o'clock p.m., 25th inst. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications will be open for inspection at Mr. Thomas McConnan's bookstore, Fort street, Victoria, from the 15th to the 25th inst.

ap6-td

BELYEA & GREGORY, BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS.

OFFICE:

White House Block, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. BOX 683.

ROSENTHAL'S CAFÉ ROYAL.

We are prepared to furnish Banquets, Weddings, Balls, Receptions and Afternoon Teas. Eastern and Olympia Oysters. Ice Cream made daily. Finest French Candies made fresh daily; also Chocolate Eclairs, Macaroons, Cream Puffs, Pies and all kinds of German Pastry. All short orders served. Open all night. Ladies' side entrance to boxes.

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

Dec. 30.

P. & M.

To those contemplating the owning of their own homes we offer for sale this week a special list of desirable residence lots in all parts of the city. On enquiry we will be pleased to give you prices and terms, and show you the different properties. We also have placed on our lists this week a large number of modern residences, which we can sell at low figures and very easy terms, some of which are on the installment plan.

Houses to rent in different parts of the city, rents ranging from $12 to $20 per month.

Agents { British America Fire Assurance Co. / Federal Life Insurance Co. / The Dominion Building and Loan Association / The Barclay Sound Land and Improvement Co., Limited.

Notaries Public and Conveyancers.

PAGE & MacGREGOR

18--Trounce Avenue--18

LEGISLATURE PROROGUED.

The Lieutenant-Governor Assents to the Bills and Closes the Session.

There was a respectable attendance of visitors at the legislative halls this afternoon, to witness the closing exercises of the session.

Mr. Speaker called the House to order at 2:55 p. m., and prayers were offered by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge. At 3 o'clock His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, escorted by Col. Holmes and the officers of the fleet, entered the House.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province having entered the House, and being seated in the chair,

Mr. Fell, the clerk of the House, read the titles to the following bills:

No. 4. An Act respecting the unauthorized use of the Provincial Coat of Arms.

No. 6. An Act to amend the "Esquimalt Water Works Act, 1885."

No. 8. An Act to regulate the law with regard to Conditional Sales of Goods and Chattels.

No. 11. An Act to incorporate the Consumers' Water Works Company, Limited.

No. 12. An Act to incorporate the Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited.

No. 14. An Act to amend the "Public School Act, 1891."

No. 16. An Act to incorporate the Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company.

No. 17. An Act to amend the "Pharmacy Act, 1891."

No. 18. An Act to amend the "Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Company Act, 1889."

No. 20. An Act to incorporate the Association of the Sisters of Charity of Providence in British Columbia.

No. 22. An Act to incorporate the Sisters of St. Ann in the Province of British Columbia.

No. 23. An Act to create the Roman Catholic Bishop of Vancouver Island, and his successors in office, a Corporation Sole.

No. 25. An Act to amend the "Cattle Ranges Act" and the "Cattle Ranges Amendment Act, 1890."

No. 29. An Act to authorize the Kootenay Power Company, Limited, to construct Tramways and Electrical and other works in the vicinity of Nelson.

No. 30. An Act to enable the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow certain sums of money, and for other purposes.

No 30A. An Act to amend the "Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873."

No. 31. An Act to incorporate the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company.

No. 32. An Act to incorporate the Coquitlam Electric Company, Limited.

No. 33. An Act to incorporate the North Vancouver Electric Company, Limited.

No. 35. An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts for the protection of certain Animals, Birds, and Fishes.

To. 38. An Act to amend the "Mineral Act, 1891."

No. 39. An Act to amend the "Agricultural Societies Incorporation Act."

No. 40. An Act to amend the "County Courts Act.

No. 41. An Act to limit the operations of the "Inferior Courts Practitioners' Act."

No. 42. An Act to amend the "Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company's Act, 1890."

No. 43. An Act to amend the "Westminster and Vancouver Short Line Railway Act."

No. 44. An Act to incorporate the Sumas Reclamation Company.

No. 45. An Act relating to certain Public Works in the District of Surrey.

No. 48. An Act to amend the "Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1886," and amendment thereto.

No. 49. An Act to amend and consolidate the Law with respect to Affidavits and Declarations.

No. 50. An Act to incorporate the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

No. 51. An Act to amend "An Act to provide an Official Stenographer for the Supreme and County Courts."

No. 53. An Act to further amend the "British Columbia Railway Act, 1890."

No. 54. An Act respecting the Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural Society.

No. 55. An Act to amend the "Provincial Land Surveyors' Act, 1891."

No. 57. An Act to amend the Marriage Act."

No. 58. An Act to amend the "Coal Mines Act."

No. 59. An Act to create a Provincial Board of Horticulture.

No. 60. An Act to amend the "Bills of Sale Act."

No. 63. An Act to amend the "Drainage, Dyking, and Irrigation Act."

No. 65. An Act to amend the "Supreme Court Act."

No. 66. An Act to amend the "Sheriffs' Act."

No. 67. An Act to amend the "Jurors' Act."

No. 68. An Act to regulate travelling on Public Highways and Bridges.

No. 69. An Act to amend the "Breeding Stock Act."

No. 70. An Act to provide for a grant to the Corporation of the City of New Westminster of certain lands in the City of New Westminster.

No. 72. An Act to amend the "Employers' Liability Act, 1891."

No. 73. An Act to amend the "Execution Act."

No. 75. An Act to confirm to the Crown all unrecorded and unappropriated Water and Water Power in the Province, and for other purposes.

No. 76. An Act respecting the Canadian Western Central Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

No. 77. An Act to authorize the granting of a certain Land Subsidy for and in aid of the Upper Columbia Navigation and Tramway Company.

No. 78. An Act to amend the "Companies Act, 1890."

No. 79. An Act to amend the "Land Registry Act."

No. 81. An Act in aid of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company.

No. 82. An Act to authorize the granting of a certain Land Subsidy for and in aid of the Kaslo and Slocan Railway.

No. 83. An Act to grant certain lands to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

No. 84. An Act for granting certain sums of money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.

No. 86. The Municipal Act, 1892.

His Honor was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give assent to these Bills.

The same was announced by the clerk of the House in the following words:—

"In Her Majesty's name, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Bills."

Then the Honorable Mr. Speaker addressed His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, in session assembled, approach Your Honor at the close of our labors with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty's person and Government, and humbly beg to present for Your Honor's acceptance a bill intituled "An Act for granting certain sums of Money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia."

To this bill the clerk of the Legislative Assembly, by His Honor's command, did thereupon say:—

"In Her Majesty's name His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank Her Majesty's loyal subjects, accept their benevolence, and assent to this bill."

Then His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to deliver the following speech:—

Mr. Speaker and gentleman of the Legislative Assembly:

It affords me pleasure to relieve you from further attendance upon your legislative duties, and to thank you for the patient zeal with which you have devoted yourselves to the public service during the session now closing. Amongst the numerous measures which you have passed, I regard as of especial importance those having reference to the development of the deep-sea fisheries of the Province; and the people will doubtss watch with interest the various steps necessary to cary out these schemes—which I hope will meet with success. The result of the legislation of last session for the consolidation and conversion of the public debt has been most satisfactory, having placed the credit of the province in a favorable position in the English money market. It is to be hoped that the liberal assistance you have offered will result in the early opening up of important sections of the Province by railway construction. I thank you for the liberal grants made for the service of the ensuing year, which will, I assure you, be expended with due regard to economy and the public interest. In now taking leave of you, I desire to assure you of my best wishes for your welfare; and I congratulate you upon retiring from the arduous labors of a protracted session with a consciousness of having, at great personal sacrifice, rendered valuable service to your country.

The Honorable Mr. Robson, Provincial Secretary, then said:—

Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly:

It is His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's will and pleasure that the Legislative Assembly be prorogued until it shall please His Honor to summon the same for dispatch of business, and this Provincial Legislative Assembly is hereby prorogued accordingly.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Services in the Different Churches To-Morrow Morning and Evening.

The Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal) — Morning service at 11. Preacher: The Bishop. Subject: "The Rule of Faith." Evening service at 7. Preacher: Rev. C. E. Dobbs. Bible class for young men at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class for young ladies at 2:45 p.m. Bible reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m.; also on Friday at 3:30 p. m. in the school room.

Christadelphian Hall, 209 Douglas street—Sunday services at 11 a. m. Breaking of bread at 7 p.m. Reading, subject, "The Hope of Israel." Wednesday, Bible study at 7:30 p.m. All are welcome.

Calvary Baptist Church, Herald street—Rev. Dr. Good, of Nanaimo, will preach morning and evening.

The Easter services held in St. Barnabas's church last Sunday will be repeated to-morrow.

At St. Saviour's Church to-morrow the special Easter services will be repeated.

The regular men's meeting will be held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Any men who have no where to go are earnestly requested to attend. Good singing and lively meeting. Come.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The following are the preachers in the churches to-morrow:

Christ Church Cathedral—Morning the Lord Bishop; 3 p.m., united children's service; and evening, the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

St. James Church — Morning, the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven; evening, the Rev. E. F. Lipscombe.

St. John's—Morning and evening, the Rev. Percival Jenns.

St. Barnabas—Morning and evening, the Rev. G. W. Taylor.

St. Saviour's—Morning and evening, the Rev. W. D. Barber.

St. Luke's, Cedar Hill—Morning, and evening, Rev. M. C. Browne.

St. Paul's, Esquimalt—Morning, and evening, the Rev. S. C. Scholefield.

St. Mark's, Cloverdale—Morning at 11, the Rev. W. H. P. Arden.

Provincial Jail—Morning, at 9:30.

The opening of St. Mark's, Cloverdale, takes place on Monday at 3 p.m. Train cars go to within five minutes' walk; fare 5 cents. Service at 7:30. It is hoped friends from the city will go out for the occasion to show their sympathy with this new congregation, composed without exception of working people all struggling for a livelihood.

Steamer Carter will go down to Carmanah to-night to investigate reported wreck.

Three complete lines of fine cut bar glassware at Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

Steamer Maude left for Vancouver to-day with a number of large beer tanks. She will bring back a load of Chinese freight and some plate glass.

Wanted

A good live man to start a general store in Barclay. Liberal inducements offered by the company. Apply at once to P. C. MacGregor, secretary, 18 Trounce avenue.

A large assortment of lace and art curtains, art muslins, cretonnes, etc., at Weiler Bros.

DIED.

JORAND—In this city on the 21st inst., Henry Alexander Jorand, aged 77, a native of Rolle, Switzerland.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) from the residence, 27 Victoria Crescent (Rockabella), at 2:45 and from St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation.

MACAULAY.—In this city on the 22nd instant, Adelaide, relict of the late Alex. Macaulay, a native of Lindsay, Ont., aged 52 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOTHING UP TO DATE

—AT—

JOHN McCALLUM'S,

The Fashionable Tailor,

42 BROAD STREET.

New and Fashionable Goods Arriving Daily.

Now is the time to place your order for a handsome Scotch Cheviot Spring Suit and Stylish Overcoat at popular prices.

I WANT THE TRADE

of every gentleman interested in being well dressed. My stock is attractive, extensive, and reasonable in price, and all the garments turned out are made by skilled tailors, trained by years of experience.

I make a specialty of Dress Suits. Goods and prices tell the tale.

AT JOHN McCALLUM'S

The Live Man, with Live Goods, at Live Prices.

42 BROAD STREET.

"GI'E US A CA'."

IMPERIAL THEATRE.

"Brains Rule the World."

Prof. W. G. ALEXANDER

(Member of Fowler & Wells' Institute, New York)

WILL LECTURE

TO-NIGHT

—ON—

How to Read Character.

Blindfold tests will be given to-night.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Private examinations at the Theatre from 10 a.m. ap23

Argyle House

GENERAL DRY GOODS.

1 case White Sheetings, 2 yards 25c. a yard.

1 bale Unbleached Sheetings, 2 yards wide—plain, 20c. per yard; twill, 25c. a yard.

White Calico, 36 inches wide, 12 yards for $1.00.

1 case Flannelettes, 12 yards for $1.00.

White Satins, striped and checked.

Muslins, 12 yards for $1.00.

Unbleached Table Linen 25c. per yard.

White Table Linen, 40c. per yard.

A large stock of Prints, from 8½c. per yard.

A large stock of Ginghams in all qualities.

Cretonnes and Art Muslins at very low prices.

J. Horner & Co.

MILLINERY.

EARLY SUMMER NOVELTIES.

NEW PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS.

The latest colors in Moire Ribbons.
A fine assortment of French Flowers.
The newest Veilings, including the fashionable Border.
New style Jet Crowns and Fronts.
Large assortment of Chip Hats and Bonnets, and Children's Leghorn and Grass Hats.
A choice variety of Coarse Plait Mixed Straw Hats—quite a novelty.

Mrs. Whitlaw's Millinery Parlors

ap18-1m 35 FORT STREET.

THINGS ARE GOING

To be lively at Campbell's Tailoring Parlors this spring—that is, if a fine stock of new spring tailoring goods, sold and made up at Hard Times Prices has any influence with the purchasing public. Business is bound

TO HUM

When a caterer for the trade has the necessary requisites, and Campbell's Tailoring Parlors leave nothing to be desired. He guarantees to fit you to a T. No necessity to send your orders East when they can be just as satisfactorily filled

IN

Victoria. Encourage home industry; support local institutions, which are largely dependent upon each other, and remember that no shop in Canada can give you better value for your money than at D. Campbell's, No. 88 Government street,

VICTORIA.

ap18-21-22

STANLEY HOUSE

GENERAL DRY GOODS.

Corner of Broad and Yates Streets.

Special values in

HOSIERY

STAINLESS COTTON, full finished, for 25c, the greatest bargain in the province.
STAINLESS LISLE, 45c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 75c.
STAINLESS CASHMERE, 50c (extra value)
FANCY BRILLIANT LISLE, $1.75.
BLACK SILK, all prices.

KID GLOVES Full lines in colors and sizes.

FERNAND JOSEPHINE, 4-button, $1.25
FERNAND JOSEPHINE, 6-button, $1.75
BRETAGNE LACING, 7-hook, $1.25
GASCOYNE LACING, 5-hook, $1.00
GAUNTLET GLOVE, 5-hook, $1.00

FOR HOSIERY AND GLOVES GIVE US A CALL.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO.

CHANGEABLE WEATHER

PROMOTES COUGHS.

LANGLEY'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

CURES COUGHS.

Prepared by

LANGLEY & CO., - - 21-23 YATES STREET.

Sold by all druggists.

REAL ESTATE — MORTGAGES

IMPROVED FARM

One hundred and sixty acres, houses and barns, Shawnigan District. Only $1600; terms to suit.

A. W. MORE & CO.

70 DOUGLAS STREET.

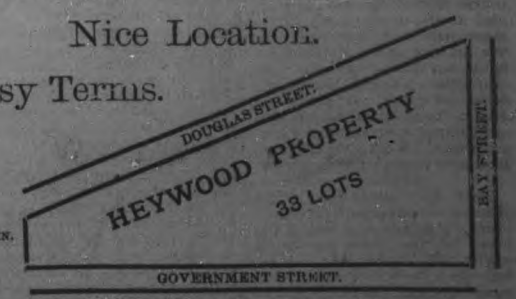
Two hundred acres, good land, Alberni District, $2000; terms to suit.

INSURANCE — EXCHANGE

THE BEST INVESTMENT IN VICTORIA TO-DAY.

Nice Location.

Easy Terms.



Full particulars on application to

HEISTERMAN & CO., 75 GOVERNMENT ST

CHRIST IS RISEN FROM THE DEAD.

An Easter Sunday Sermon by Talmage in the Tabernacle in Brooklyn.

One of the Grandest of Mercies is Permission to Leave the Earth.

BROOKLYN, April 17.—Being Easter morning, the Brooklyn Tabernacle congregation had been invited to bring flowers the night before, and a bank of them was on the front of the pulpit and wreaths of them over the pulpit. The word "Resurrection" was spelled out in letters of white lilies. Especial music was added to the great congregational singing. Text, I Samuel xv, 32, "Surely the bitterness of death is past."

So cried Agag, and the only objection I have to this text is that a bad man uttered it. Nevertheless it is true, and in a higher and better sense than that in which it was originally uttered. Years ago a legend something like this was told me: In a hut lived a very poor woman by the name of Misery. In front of her door was a pear tree, which was her only resource for a living. Christ, the Lord, in poor garb was walking through the earth and no one would entertain him. In vain he knocked at the door of palaces and of humble dwellings. Cold and hungry and insufficiently clad, as he was, none received him. But coming one day to the hut of this woman, whose name was Misery, she received him, and offered him a few crusts and asked him to warm himself at the handful of coals, and she sat up all night that the wayfarer might have a pillow to rest on.

In the morning this divine being asked her as he departed what she would have him do in the way of reward, and told her that he owned the universe and would give her what she asked. All she asked was that her pear tree might be protected, and that the boys who stole her fruit, once climbing the tree, might not be able to get down without her consent. So it was granted, and all who climbed the tree were compelled to stay there. After awhile Death came along and told the poor woman she must go with him. But she did not want to go, for, however poor one's lot is, no one wants to go with Death. Then she said to Death, "I will go with you if you will first climb up into my pear tree and bring me down a few pears before I start." This he consented to do, but having climbed into the tree he could not again come down.

Then the troubles of the world began, for Death did not come. The physicians had no patients, the undertakers no business, lawyers no wills to make, the people who waited for inheritances could not get them, the old men staid in all the professions and occupations so that there was no room for the young who were coming on, and the earth got overcrowded, and from all the earth the cry went up: "Oh, for Death! Where is Death?" Then the people came to the poor woman and begged her to let Death descend from the tree. In sympathy for the world, she consented to let Death come down on one condition, and that was that he should never molest or take her away, and on that condition Death was allowed to come down, and he kept his word and never removed her, and for that reason we always have Misery with us.

In that allegory some one has set forth the truth that I mean to present on this Easter morning, which celebrates the resurrection of Christ and our coming resurrection—that one of the grandest and mightiest mercies of the earth is our divine permission to quit it. Sixty-four persons every minute step off this planet. Thirty million people every year board this planet. As a steamer must unload before it takes another cargo, and as the passengers of a rail train must leave it in order to have another company of passengers enter it, so with this world.

What would happen to an ocean steamer if a man, taking a stateroom, should stay in it forever? What would happen to a rail train if one who purchases a ticket should always occupy the seat assigned him? And what would happen to this world if all who came into it never departed from it? The grave is as much a benediction as the cradle. What sunk that ship in the Black sea a few days ago? Too many passengers. What was the matter with that steamer on the Thames which, a few years ago, went down with 600 lives? Too many passengers. Now this world is only a ship, which was launched some six thousand years ago. It is sailing at the rate of many thousand miles an hour. It is freighted with mountains and cities, and has in its staterooms and steerage about sixteen hundred million passengers. So many are coming aboard, it is necessary that a good many disembark.

Suppose that all the people that have lived since the days of Adam and Eve were still alive. What a cluttered up place this world would be—no elbow room—no place to walk—no privacy—nothing to eat or wear, or if anything were left the human race would, like a shipwrecked crew, have to be put on small rations, each of us having perhaps only a biscuit a day. And what chance would there be for the rising generations? The men and women who started when the world started would keep the modern people back and down, saying: "We are six thousand years old. Bow down. History is nothing, for we are older than history." What a mercy for the human race was death! Within a few years you can get from this world all there is in it.

After you have had fifty or sixty or seventy springtimes, you have seen enough blossoms. After fifty or sixty or seventy autumns you have seen enough of gorgeous foliage. After fifty or sixty or seventy winters, you have seen enough snowstorms and felt enough chills and wrapped yourself in enough blankets. In the ordinary length of human life you have carried enough burdens, and shed enough tears, and suffered enough injustices, and felt enough pangs, and been clouded by enough doubts, and surrounded by enough mysteries. We talk about the shortness of life, but if we exercised good sense we would realize that life is quite long enough.

If we are the children of God we are at a banquet, and this world is only the first course of the food, and we ought to be glad that there are other and better and richer courses of food to be handed on. We are here in one room of our Father's house, but there are rooms up stairs. They are better pictured, better upholstered, better furnished. Why do we want to stay in the anteroom forever, when there are palatial apartments waiting for our occupancy? What a mercy that there is a limitation to earthly environments!

PHYSICAL FRAILTIES.

Death also makes room for improved physical machinery. Our bodies have wondrous powers, but they are very limited. There are beasts that can outrun us, outlift us, outcarry us. The birds have both the earth and air for travel, yet we must stick to the one. In this world, which the human race takes for its own, there are creatures of God that can far surpass us in some things. Death removes this slower and less adroit machinery and makes room for something better. These eyes that can see half a mile will be removed for those that can see from world to world. These ears, which can hear a sound a few feet off, will be removed for ears that can hear from zone to zone. These feet will be removed for powers of locomotion swifter than the reindeer's hoof or eagle's plume or lightning's flash.

Then we have only five senses, and to these we are shut up. Why only five senses? Why not fifty; why not one hundred; why not a thousand? We can have, and we will have them, but not until this present physical machinery is put out of the way. Do not think that this body is the best that God can do for us. God did not half try when he contrived your bodily mechanism. Mind you, I believe with all anatomists and with all physiologists and with all scientists and with the psalmist that "we are fearfully and wonderfully made." But I believe and I know that God can and will get us better physical equipment.

Is it possible for man to make improvement in almost anything and God not be able to make improvements in man's physical machinery? Shall canal boat give way to limited express train? Shall slow letter give place to telegraphy, that places San Francisco and New York within a minute of communication? Shall the telephone take the sound of a voice sixty miles and instantly bring back another voice, and God, who made the man who does these things, not be able to improve the man himself with infinite velocities and infinite multiplication? Beneficent Death comes in and makes the necessary removal to make way for these supernatural improvements. So also our slow process of getting information must have a substitute.

Through prolonged study we learned the alphabet, and then we learned to spell, and then we learned to read. Then the book is put before us and the eye travels from word to word and from page to page, and we take whole days to read the book, and if from that book of four or five hundred pages we have gained one or two profitable ideas we feel we have done well. There must be some swifter way and more satisfactory way of taking in God's universe of thoughts and facts and emotions and information. But this cannot be done with your brain in its present state. Many a brain gives way under the present facility. This whitish mass in the upper cavity of the skull and at the extremity of the nervous system—this center of perception and sensation cannot endure more than it now endures.

But God can make a better brain, and he sends Death to remove this inferior brain that he may put in a superior brain. "Well," you say, "does not that destroy the idea of a resurrection of the present body?" Oh, no. It will be the old factory with new machinery—new driving wheel, new bands, new levers and new power. Don't you see? So I suppose the dullest human brain after the resurrectionary process will have more knowledge, more acuteness, more brilliancy, more breadth of swing than any Sir William Hamilton or Herschel or Isaac Newton or Faraday or Agassiz ever had in the mortal state or all their intellectual powers combined. You see God has only just begun to build you. The palace of your nature has only the foundation laid and part of the lower story, and only part of one window, but the great architect has made his draft of what you will be when the Alhambra is completed.

John was right when he said, "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." Blessed be death! for it removes all the hindrances. And who has not all his life run against hindrances? We cannot go far up or far down. If we go far up we get dizzy, and if we go far down we get suffocated. If men would go high up they ascend the Matterhorn or Mont Blanc or Himalaya, but what disasters have been reported as they came tumbling down. Or if they went down too far, hark to the explosion of the firedamps, and see the disfigured bodies of the poor miners at the bottom of the coal shaft.

AN END OF EARTHLY VICISSITUDES.

Then there are the climatological hindrances. We run against unpropitious weather of all sorts. Winter blizzard and summer scorch, and each season seems to hatch a brood of its own disorders. The summer spreads its wings and hatches out fevers and sunstrokes, and spring and autumn spread their wings and hatch out malarias, and winter spreads its wings and hatches out pneumonias and Russian grippes, and the climate of this world is a hindrance which every man and woman and child has felt. Death is to the good transference to superior weather—weather never fickle, and never too cold, and never too hot, and never too light, and never too dark. Have you any doubt that God can make better weather than is characteristic of this planet? Blessed is death! for it prepares the way for change of zones, yea, it clears the path to a semiomnipresence.

How often we want to be in different places at the same time! How perplexed we get being compelled to choose between invitations, between weddings, between friendly groups, between three or four places we would like to be in the same morning or the same noon or the same evening. While death may not open opportunity to be in many places at the same time, so easy and so quick and so instantaneous will be the transference that it will amount to about the same thing. Quicker than I can speak this sentence you will be among your glorious kindred, among the martyrs, among the apostles, in the gate, on the battlements, at the temple, and now from world to world as soon as a robin hops from one tree branch to another tree branch. Distance no hindrance. Immensity easily compassed. Semiomnipresence!

"But," says some one, "I cannot see how God is going to reconstruct my body in the resurrection." Oh, that will be very easy as compared with what he has already done with your body four or six or ten times. All scientists tell us that the human body changes entirely once in seven years, so that if you are twenty-eight years of age you have now your fourth body. If you are forty-two years of age you have had six bodies. If you are seventy years of age you have had ten bodies. Do you not, my unbelieving friend, think if God could build for you four or five or ten bodies he could really build for you one more to be called the resurrection body. Aye! to make that resurrection body will not require half as much ingenuity and power as those other bodies you have had. Is it not easier for a sculptor to make a statue out of silent clay than it would be to make a statue out of some material that is alive and moving, and running hither and thither?

Will it not be easier for God to make the resurrection body out of the silent dust of the crumbled body than it was to make your body over five or six or eight times while it was in motion, walking, climbing, falling or rising? God has already on your four or five bodies bestowed ten times more omnipotence than he will put upon the resurrection body. Yea, we have the foundation for the resurrection body in us now. Surgeons and physiologists say there are parts of the human body the uses of which they cannot understand. They are searching what those parts were made, for but have not found out. I can tell them. They are the preliminaries of the resurrection body. God does not make anything for nothing. The uses of those now surplus parts of the body will be demonstrated when the glorified form is constructed.

DEATH CLEARS THE WAY.

Now, if Death clears the way for all this, why paint him as a hobgoblin? Why call him the king of terrors? Why think of him as a great spook? Why sketch him with skeleton and arrows, and standing on a bank of dark waters? Why have children so frightened at his name that they dare not go to bed alone, and old men have their teeth chatter lest some shortness of breath hand them over to the monster? All the ages have been busy in maligning Death, hurling repulsive metaphors at Death, slandering Death. Oh, for the sweet breath of Easter to come down on the earth. Right after the vernal equinox, and when the flowers are beginning to bloom, well may all nations with song and congratulation and garlands celebrate the resurrection of Christ and our own resurrection when the time is gone by, and the trumpets pour through the flying clouds the harmonies that shall wake the dead.

By the empty niche of Joseph's mausoleum, by the rocks that parted to let the Lord come through, let our ideas of changing worlds be forever revolutionized. If what I have been saying is true, how differently we ought to think of our friends departed. The body they have put off is only as, when entering a hall lighted and resounding with musical bands, you leave your hat and cloak in the cloakroom. What would a banqueter do if he had to carry those encumbrances of apparel with him into the brilliant reception? What would your departed do with their bodies if they had to be encumbered with them in the king's drawing room? Gone into the light! Gone into the music! Gone into the festivity! Gone among kings and queens and conquerors! Gone to meet Elijah and hear him tell of the chariot of fire drawn by horses of fire and the sensation of mounting the sapphire steeps! Gone to meet with Moses and hear him describe the pile of black basalt that shook when the law was given! Gone to meet Paul and hear him tell how Felix trembled, and how the ship went to pieces in the breakers, and how thick was the darkness in the Mamertine dungeon! Gone to meet John Knox and John Wesley and Hannah More and Frances Havergal. Gone to meet the kindred who preceded them!

Why I should not wonder if they had a larger family group there than they ever had here. Oh, how many of them have got together again! Your father and mother went years apart, but they have got together, and their children that went years ago got together again. Gone where they have more room! Gone where they have more jubilant society! Gone where they have mightier capacity to love you than when they were here! Gone out of hindrances into unbounded liberty! Gone out of January into June! Gone where they talk about you as we always talk about absent friends and say: "I wonder when they will come up here to join us. Hark! the outside door of heaven swings open. Hark! there are feet on the golden stairs. Perhaps they are coming!"

COMFORT FROM THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

I was told at Johnstown after the flood that many people who had been for months and years bereft for the first time got comfort when the awful flood came to think that their departed ones were not present to see the catastrophe. As the people were floating down on the housetops they said, "Oh, how glad I am that father and mother are not here," or "How glad I am that the children are not alive to see this horror!" And ought not we who are down here amid the upturnings of this life be glad that none of the troubles which submerge us can ever affright our friends ascended?

Before this I warrant our departed ones have been introduced to all the celebrities of heaven. Some one has said to them: "Let me introduce you to Joshua, the man who by prayer stopped two worlds for several hours. Let me make you acquainted with this group of three heroes—John Huss, Philip Melancthon and Martin Luther. Aha! here is Fenelon! Here is Archbishop Leighton! Here are Latimer and Ridley! Here is Matthew Simpson! Here is poet's row—James Montgomery and Anna Barbauld and Horatius Bonar and Phœbe Palmer and Lowell Mason."

Were your departed ones fond of music? What oratorios led on by Handel and Hayden. Were they fond of pictures? What Raphaels pointing out skies with all colors wrought into chariot wheels, wings of seraphim and coronations. Were they fond of poetry? What eternal rhythms led on by John Milton. Shall we pity our glorified kindred? No, they had better pity us. We, the shipwrecked and on a raft in the hurricane, looking up at them sailing on over calm seas, under skies that never frowned with tempests, we hoppled with chains; they lifted by wings. "Surely the bitterness of death is past."

Further, if what I have been saying is true, we should trust the Lord and be thrilled with the fact that our own day of escape cometh. If our lives were going to end when our heart ceased to pulsate and our lungs to breathe, I would want to take ten million years of life here for the first installment. But, my Christian friends, we cannot afford always to stay down in the cellar of our Father's house. We cannot always be postponing the best things. We cannot always be tuning our violins for the celestial orchestra. We must get our wings out. We must mount. We cannot afford always to stand out here in the vestibule of the house of many mansions, while the windows are illuminated with the levee angelic, and we can hear the laughter of those forever free, and the ground quakes with the bounding feet of those who have entered upon eternal play. Ushers of heaven! Open the gates! Swing them clear back on their pearly hinges! Let the celestial music rain on us its cadences. Let the hanging gardens of the king breathe on us their aromatics. Let our redeemed ones just look out and give us one glance of their glorified faces. Yes, there they are now! I see them. But I cannot stand the vision. Close the gate, or our eyes will be quenched with the overpowering brightness. Hold back the song or our ears will never again care for earthly anthem. Withdraw the perfume or we shall swoon in the fragrance that human nostril was never made to breathe.

THE TOMB OF TOMBS.

All these thoughts are suggested as we stand this Easter morn amid the broken rocks of the Saviour's tomb. Indeed, I know that tomb has not been rebuilt, for I stood in December of 1889 amid the ruins of that, the most famous sepulcher of all time. There are thousands of tombs in our Greenwood and Laurel Hill and Mount Auburn with more polished stone and more elaborate masonry and more foliage surroundings, but as I went down the steps of the supposed tomb of Christ on my return from Mount Calvary, I said to myself: "This is the tomb of all tombs. Around this stand more stupendous incidents than around any grave of all the world since death entered it."

I could not breathe easily for overmastering emotion as I walked down the four crumbling steps till we came abreast of the niche in which I think Christ was buried. I measured the sepulcher and found it fourteen and a half feet long, eight feet high, nine feet wide. It is a family tomb and seems to have been built to hold five bodies. But I rejoice to say that the tomb was empty, and the door of the rock was gone, and the sunlight streamed in. The day that Christ rose and came forth the sepulcher was demolished forever, and no trowel of earthly masonry can ever rebuild it.

And the rupture of those rocks, and the snap of that governmental seal, and the crash of those walls of limestone, and the step of the lacerated but triumphant foot of the risen Jesus we today celebrate with acclaim of worshiping thousands, while with all the nations of Christendom, and all the shining hosts of heaven we chant, "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept."

Oh, weep no more your comforts slain,
The Lord is risen, he lives again.

"And now may the God of peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant make you perfect in every good word and work." Hallelujah! Amen!

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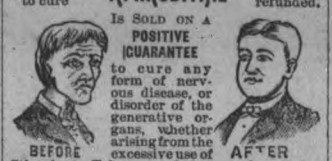

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER VII.

But at supper there was no Kate. Mr Birchmore and I were served by Christina, while the voices of Slurk and our landlord could be heard in the kitchen My conversation was naturally somewhat constrained. Mr. Birchmore had a good deal to say about some excursion which he had in view for the morrow but I failed to pay very close attention to his remarks. Once, however, I caught Christina's eyes fixed upon me, and smiled as I remembered her warnings respecting the supposed danger of solitary rambles.

After supper I felt more restless than ever. Mr. Birchmore brought out his invariable cigars, expecting me to join him in a smoke; but I was not in the mood for it, neither did I feel at ease in his company until things should have begun to look a little more comprehensible. I left him, therefore, and wandered aimlessly about outside the house, exploring the farmyard and buildings and then coming around to the road, and pacing up and down on a beat about a quarter of a mile in length. It was a clear, moonlight night, and so warm as to be almost oppressive. At length I returned to the house, it being then after nine o'clock. Mr Birchmore had apparently retired; Christina was nowhere to be seen; so I got a lamp from my surly landlord and found my way without much difficulty to my own chamber.

The warmth within doors was still more oppressive than outside. I opened both the windows, drew up my bed between them, and placed the table with the lamp on it near the bed's head. I had previously thrown off my coat and waistcoat and laid them across one end of the table. The diamonds were still in the pocket of the coat; I intended taking them out before going to sleep and putting them under my pillow or in some equally secure place. My revolver I also placed beside the lamp. Then having provided myself with a book out of my trunk and drawn the bolt of the door, I reclined on the outside of the bed and began to read.

I could not, however, fix my mind upon the page. First my attention and then my eyes would wander; I took a futile and absurd interest in scrutinizing all the details of the room. I recollect them distinctly now. The walls were not papered, but the plaster was washed over with a dark gray tint, which rubbed off on the fingers, and the uniformity of which was relieved by vertical bands of dull red, painted at intervals of about five feet from floor to ceiling. The ceiling was low—about eight feet from the floor—and whitewashed. In one corner stood the china stove, a glistening, pallid structure of plain tiles, built up four square nearly to the top of the room.

I rose from my bed and laid my hand gently on her wrist.

On the side of the room opposite the two windows and the bed was fastened a tall looking glass, formed of three plates set one above the other, edge to edge, in such a manner as painfully to cut up and distort whatever was reflected in them. In front of the looking glass was a lilliputian washstand and beside it a straight legged chair without rungs—in a word, a room more utterly devoid of every kind of picturesque or ornamental attraction could not be imagined; yet I could not keep my eyes from vacantly traversing and retraversing its vacancy. The door was behind me, as I lay turned toward the little table on which the lamp stood, but I could see the free edge of it brokenly reflected in the mirror, with the cracked black porcelain latch handle and the iron bolt which I had shot into its place.

I was anything but sleepy; the heat and the pest of midges and beetles which the light attracted in through the windows would have sufficed to keep me awake even had my mind been at ease. In order to disperse the insects I finally extinguished the lamp; the moonlight in the room was so bright that I could almost have seen to read by it. I closed the book, however, and clasping my hands under my head I gave myself up to meditation. Not a sound of any kind was audible except the muffled ticking of the watch in my waistcoat pocket and the faint rustle of the pillow as I breathed. The white moonlight seemed to augment the stillness; the whole great night and the house with it seemed silently and intently listening, and at length I found myself listening intently too! For what? I could not tell, but I listened nevertheless.

By and by I fancied a sound came—a sound from somewhere within the house. It was a very faint sound and did not come again, but it was such as might have been caused by the light pressure of a foot in one of the passages outside. Instinctively I reached forth my hand and laid hold of my revolver, but I did not rise from the bed nor otherwise alter my position. I still lay as if asleep, with the revolver in one hand, the other beneath my head and my eyes fixed upon the edge of the door, which was obscurely visible in the mirror.

Several minutes passed thus, and there was no return of the noise. Then I saw the handle of the door move and turn. The latch clicked slightly; the door, bolted though it was, opened as if on oiled hinges, admitting an indistinct figure in a long robe of soft gray. So much I saw in the mirror. Then the door was closed again and the figure, advancing toward the bed, ceased to be reflected in the glass. It advanced close to the bed, and paused there a moment; I could hear its deep, regular breathing. All this time I had not moved, but lay with my back turned, feigning slumber.

Presently the figure passed around the foot of the bed, and came up the other side. The full white light of the moon fell upon it. It was Kate, as I had known it was from the first moment she entered the room. She was clad in a dressing gown of soft flowing material, which was fastened at the throat and trailed on the ground. It had wide sleeves, one of which fell back from the bare, smooth arm and hand that carried a lamp. The lamp was not lighted. Her black hair hung down on her shoulders, and on each side of her pale face. Her eyes were wide open, but fixed and vacant. Her breathing was long and measured, as of one sound asleep.

She put the lamp down on the table beside mine, and then stood quite still in the moonlight, her face wholly expressionless and without motion. It was an appalling thing to see her thus. I, too, remained motionless, but it was because I knew not what to do. To awaken her might bring on the worst consequences. If she were not disturbed, she might possibly retire as quietly and unconsciously as she had come. But the mystery of her being there at all appeared utterly inexplicable. What had led her, in her trance, to visit my room? How had she ever known where it was? What had she dreamed of doing here, and above all how had she contrived to enter through a bolted door with as much ease as though she had been a spirit? Perhaps this was but a spirit—or a phantom of my own brain! Was I awake?

She stretched out her hand, not following its motion with her eyes, but mechanically, and, as it were, involuntarily. She laid it on my coat—on the pocket which contained the diamonds. Then slowly and deliberately, and still with averted face and eyes and that long drawn, slumberous breathing, she unbuttoned the fastenings one after one, and her soft, tapering fingers closed upon the case.

Meanwhile my mind had been rapidly canvassing all the pros and cons of action; and I had come to the conclusion that it would be better for her that I should interfere. Of my personal interest in the matter I believe that I did not think; indeed, knowing that the diamonds would not be lost, there was no reason why I should. But it would not do to risk compromising Kate. It was dangerous enough that she should be here at all, but that she should carry away the diamonds with her was inadmissible. I rose from my bed and laid my hand gently on her wrist.

She was no spirit, but warm flesh and blood. For a few moments the restraint in which I held her seemed to baffle and distress her; I fancied I could feel her pulse beat under my fingers; a kind of spasm crossed her face, her eyelids quivered and the eyes moved in their sockets. Then her breathing became irregular and caught in her throat in a kind of sob. The moment of awakening was evidently at hand, and I dreaded its coming, lest she should scream out and rouse the house. But fortunately she uttered no sound. Slowly speculation grew within her eyes; she fixed them on me, first with an expression of strange pleasure, soon changing to bewilderment and fear. Then with a cry that was none the less thrilling because it was a whisper she drooped forward into my arms. It was a delicious moment for all its peril.

"You are perfectly safe," I whispered in her ear; "only make no noise."

"Tom," she said, suddenly freeing herself from my arms and putting a hand on either shoulder, while her wild, black eyes searched my face, "you understand—you don't think"——

"Of course I understand, my poor darling!"

"What shall I do—what shall I do? Let me kill myself!"

With a motion swift as the glide of a serpent she reached toward the revolver, which I had left on the bed. I was barely in time to catch her arm. The look in the girl's face at that moment was terrible.

"Let me!—I will!"

"Hush, Kate! You never shall."

"Oh, what shall I do?" she murmured again, slipping down on her knees and running both hands through her thick, black hair. "Tom, if you love me you will kill me!"

"Kate, every one in the house is asleep. You can go back to your room, and no one know. Only be calm."

"And no one know? You think that?"

"I am sure of it."

"I know better. Some one knows it now—he made it happen!"

"Don't kneel there, dear. You're not yourself yet. You don't know what you're saying."

I said this reassuringly, but her words had inspired me with a vague alarm that I ventured not to define. I brought a chair and made her sit upon it, and sat down beside her.

"Not here!" she whispered, drawing back out of the moonlight into the shadow. "Come here, Tom. He may be looking."

"Why, Kate, who can see us here? The door is shut."

"Oh—why was not the door bolted?"

"It was. I can't conceive how you opened it."

"Oh, the villain! how I hate him!"

"Kate, I love you, and whoever you hate must have to do with me."

"You can do nothing—no one can do anything—unless you'll help me to kill him!"

"Whom? Do you mean Slurk? Tell me that!"

"Yes!" she answered, with a shiver, not looking me in the face, but with her hands clasped tight between her knees.

"I do mean—him!"

"Now tell me all that he has done, dear," said I quietly. "I must know everything, and then I promise you that you shall be freed from him."

"He is my master!" she said in a frightened whisper. "He has been so ever so long! He makes me do what he wills; he sent me here tonight. He shames me and destroys me—he loves to do it! He makes me sleep and then I cannot help myself. I wake and find it done, and he has no mercy."

"Why does he do this?"

"It was when I was only a little girl that he first got that power over me. He knew my father was rich and he wanted me to be promised to him for his—you know what, Tom. Then my father put me in the convent, and I staid there seven years, till we thought he had lost the power, or was dead, perhaps. But he found me in America and made me come back, and now it's worse than ever."

"Why doesn't your father have him arrested and imprisoned? It can be done."

"Oh, my poor father! He cannot, Tom; do not ask me that!"

"I must ask it, Kate. Remember, I love you! Why is it?"

"My father is afraid of him too," she said, chafing one hand with the other with a piteous expression of pain. "If he did anything against him he would be ruined. My father cannot help me, Tom."

"But I do not understand. What has your father done that he should be afraid of such a scoundrel as Slurk?" I demanded sternly.

She hesitated long before answering, moving her hands and head restlessly and fetching many troubled sighs. At last she laid her hand shrinkingly on mine, and I grasped it firmly.

"I will tell you, Tom," she said in a faltering voice; "but you know I would tell no one in the world but you. My dear papa did not do wrong himself, but there were people connected with him who did, and made the blame seem to be his. And there were some papers of my papa's which—which—oh"——

"Yes, yes, I understand, darling; and Slurk stole the papers?"

"Yes—that is—no; it was worse than that, for he didn't know where the papers were kept—no one knew that but I. Tom, he made me sleep, and in my sleep he made me go to the place where they were and take them out and give them to him. He made me rob my own father—put my own dear papa in his hateful power. I would rather have died! And papa forgave me—think of that!"

"Then Slurk has the papers in his possession, and he uses them for blackmail? But have you never thought of trying to—it sounds badly, but it would be perfectly justifiable to steal them back again?"

"I can do nothing. He can make me helpless by a look, and he always carries them with him. But, Tom, if it could be done without being found out I would tell papa to kill him. But I cannot let my dear papa be hanged for that wretch, and you see we have no evidence."

"Good God! What a fearful thing it is!" I muttered. What help, what consolation could I offer? A refined and sensitive girl under the mesmeric control of a ruffian; her father subject to his extortions and insults, and the only escape a worse misery even than this—Kate to yield herself to him in marriage! Faugh! the thought sickened me, but it enraged me too! Kate was right—death, sudden and merciless, was the proper measure to be meted out to Slurk. If he had appeared at that moment I believe I would have shot him unhesitatingly and rejoiced in the deed. Murder would be a righteous work when wrought on such as he, and if the murder were brought home to me, could I suffer in a better cause?

Kate had risen slowly from her chair and was now fronting me, scanning my face and bearing with curious eagerness. She held her hands across her bosom, alternately interlacing the tips of the fingers and pulling them free again. Her lips moved as if in speech, but no sound came from them.

I got up presently, looking I dare say very solemn, as indeed I felt. Her eyes followed mine as I rose; and now we gazed straight at each other for some moments.

"I promised you that you should be freed," I said, "and you shall be. I shall be sorry to have any man's blood on my hands; but if you can be saved in no other way, it must be so."

"You do love me indeed!" she murmured, with a sort of sad exultation in her tone. But she added: "I cannot let you do it. I cannot lose you, even to be freed from him. It is my father's fault after all. Besides"——

"I take it upon myself," interrupted I, with a dignity which may have been absurd, but which did not seem so to me at the time.

"But it would be murder—at any rate the law would call it so. No, you must not be called a murderer, Tom. But I—they would not hang a woman—let me do it! I should love to do it!"

And she spoke with a look that confirmed the words.

Before I could reply, however, her expression changed again. She appeared to think intensely for a few moments then her face lighted up. Suddenly she caught my hand and kissed it.

"And kiss me, Tom!" she cried, excitedly. "Kiss me, for I deserve it! I have thought of a way that will save us all!"

Much startled, and half fearing that the girl's mind had given way under the pressure of trouble, I was attempting to quiet her, but she silenced me by an impetuous gesture and went on speaking eagerly and rapidly.

"Tomorrow we had planned to go to Kohlstein for a picnic. It's a great, immense rock, where robbers lived hundreds of years ago. Hardly any one ever goes there now. I have been there and I remember that on the top it is full of deep clefts and holes, and I thought how, if any one were to fall into one they might lie there for months without being found, and they could never get out of themselves. So now—listen! We will go up there—you and I and—he, and I will lead him near the brink of one of those clefts and then you must rush forward and take him and drop him down—down to the bottom! So we shall get what we want and yet there need be no murder."

"Not be murder, Kate?"

"It need not be, for when he is safe down there, rather than be left to starve, he would give up those papers. Don't you think he would?"

She was trembling with excitement, and her state communicated itself in some degree to me, so that I was scarcely able to think coherently. But there certainly seemed to be plausibility in her scheme; at the worst it would be better than shooting the man outright. But would the recovery of the papers put an end to Slurk's persecution of Kate as well as of her father? Would not his power over her remain?

"But we can have him imprisoned then, you see," was her answer to my objection; "and for fear of that he would never dare to trouble me again. He would have been in prison long ago but for the papers."

"It certainly seems a good plan," I said, after a confused attempt to turn the matter over in my mind. "We'll ask your father's opinion tomorrow."

"Oh, he must know nothing of it!" she exclaimed, with a gesture of vehement dissent. "He would betray it. You don't know how—what a power that villain has over him. Slurk treats him like a child when they are alone. No, Tom, we must do it all ourselves, or it will fail. Only when it is done will dear papa get back his courage."

I knew more about how Mr. Birchmore was treated by his valet in private than Kate was aware; but I made no allusion to this. The more I reflected upon the enterprise, the more inclined I was to assent to it. It was wild, fantastic, unconventional, but it had important practical merits nevertheless.

Moreover, it possessed the powerful recommendation (as I deemed it) of allowing for a fair man to man struggle between Slurk and myself. I was to overpower him by main strength; and from what I had observed of the fellow I fancied he would be able to make just resistance enough to save my self respect. On the other hand, he might be able to do more than this; and if the worst came to the worst of course I might be compelled to maim him with my revolver. But altogether the prospect kindled my imagination; I was stimulated by the thought of distinguishing myself by my personal prowess before my mistress' eyes, in conflict with her dastardly oppressor. And as I looked at her standing there before me, so lovely and full of courageous fire, I said to myself that no knight of yore ever did battle in the lists for a worthier lady love.

However, I realized that this was neither the place nor the hour to enter upon a detailed discussion of our plans. Every moment that Kate remained with me increased her peril, especially if, as she seemed to think was the case, Slurk had dispatched her hither. As to his motive in so doing I had no difficulty in forming an opinion. There was little doubt that he meant to use her as an unconscious cat's paw to steal the diamonds, as before to purloin the papers compromising her father. Had I been asleep the device could hardly have failed of success. But as Kate seemed herself not to suspect the real nature of her involuntary errand I would not additionally distress her by alluding to it; it was enough that it furnished me with a sufficient pretext, had others been wanting, for inflicting chastisement on the valet.

Kate said in answer to my inquiry as to the proposed time of our starting on the picnic expedition the next day that it would probably be about eleven in the forenoon; we would, therefore, have ample time to settle the particulars of our scheme before the hour of action arrived. At parting she clung to me with peculiar tenderness; nor had I ever loved her so well as at that moment, when I looked forward to liberating her forever from the evil spell that had been blighting her young life.

After she had gone I had the curiosity to examine the bolt on the door. The explanation of its mysterious opening proved simple enough. The screws whereby the socket of the bolt had been fastened to the door frame had been removed, and the holes so enlarged that they could be slipped in and out without difficulty. Socket and screws had then been replaced, so that the bolt could be shot as readily as before. But the security was only an illusion, for, the latch being turned, a slight push would bring away the socket and screws attached to the bolt, and thus the supposed means of safety be ingeniously used to disguise the real absence thereof.

(To be Continued.)

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TIME TABLE NO. 15.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Tuesday, October 20th, 1891.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING SOUTH. READ UP.

No. 1 Passenger Daily.		STATIONS.	No. 3 Passenger Sat. and Sun.		Miles from Wellington.
Ar. 12.30	P M	VICTORIA	Ar. 5.58	P M	72
" 12.30	"	ESQUIMALT	" 5.54	"	77
" 12.10	"	COLWOOD	" 5.44	"	79
" 11.45	A M	GOLDSTREAM	" 5.19	"	85
" 10.50	"	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	" 4.24	"	95
" 10.40	"	COBBLE HILL	" 4.14	"	97
" 10.27	"	McPHERSON'S	" 4.00	"	100
" 10.17	"	KOKSILAH	" 3.49	"	103
" 10.07	"	DUNCANS	" 3.34	"	106
" 9.36	"	SOMENOS	" 3.01	"	112
" 9.26	"	CHEMAINUS	" 2.36	"	118
Dp. 8.34	"	NANAIMO Ar.	2.14	"	0
Ar. 8.25	"	NANAIMO Dp.	1.30	"	
Dp. 8.10	"	WELLINGTON			

GOING NORTH. READ DOWN.

No. 2 Passenger Daily.		STATIONS.	No. 4 Passenger Sat. and Sun.		Miles from Victoria.
Dp. 8.00	A M	WELLINGTON Ar.	Dp. 2.30	P M	1
" 8.04	"	NANAIMO Dp.	" 2.34	"	4
" 8.14	"	CHEMAINUS	" 2.44	"	11
" 8.39	"	SOMENOS	" 3.06	"	18
" 8.54	"	CUMBERLAND	" 3.21	"	21
" 9.04	"	KOKSILAH	" 3.31	"	24½
" 9.17	"	DUNCANS	" 3.44	"	28
" 9.27	"	McPHERSON'S	" 3.54	"	31
" 9.37	"	COBBLE HILL	" 4.04	"	34
" 9.47	"	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	" 4.20	"	40
" 10.07	"	GOLDSTREAM	" 4.44	"	43
" 10.12	"	COLWOOD	" 4.54	"	46
" 10.22	"	ESQUIMALT	" 5.10	"	52
" 10.45	"	VICTORIA	" 5.34	"	58
Ar. 11.30	"		Dp. 6.14	"	
Dp. 12.00	M				
Ar. 12.14	P M		Ar. 6.29	"	

ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

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TIME CARD.

VICTORIA ROUTE.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF KINGSTON

8:00 a.m	*Lv	Tacoma	Ar	5:15 a.m.
10:15 a.m	Lv	Seattle	Lv	3:00 a.m.
1:30 p.m	Lv	Pt Towns'd	Lv	11:45 p.m.
4:30 p.m	Ar	Victoria	Lv†	8:30 p.m.

PORT TOWNSEND (MAIL) ROUTE.

11:00 p.m	*Lv	Seattle	Ar	3:00 p.m.
12:30 a.m	Lv	Pt Madison	Lv	2:10 p.m.
.....	Lv	Kingston	Lv	.....
3:00 a.m	Lv	Pt Gamble	Lv	11:00 a.m.
4:00 a.m	Lv	Pt Ludlow	Lv	10:00 a.m.
6:00 a.m	Ar	Pt Towns'd	Lv‡	8:00 a.m.

SNOHOMISH RIVER ROUTE.

7:00 a.m	*Lv	Seattle	Ar	2:00 p.m.
8:45 a.m	Lv	Edmonds	Lv	12:30 p.m.
10:30 a.m	Lv	Mukilteo	Lv	10:45 a.m.
11:00 a.m	Lv	Everett	Lv	9:45 a.m.
12:00 m	Lv	Marysville	Lv	9:30 a.m.
2:00 p.m	Lv	Lowell	Lv	8:00 a.m.
3:00 p.m	Ar	Snohomish	Lv*	7:00 a.m.

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday ‡Daily except Monday.

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TIME TABLE No. 17,

Taking effect April 1, 1892

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Manda leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

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